Barb O'Bryen

Access DB# 90911

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Melissa Coats Examiner #: _____ Date: 4/7/03
Art Unit: 1614 Phone Number 30 8 4724 Serial Number: 09/865175
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: Crum Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

2001

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need. mej

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Follow up

Inventors (please provide full names): Tobin

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

For Sequence Searches Only *Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Please search claims 49-64. Also claims 20 + 36.

Are "sedation" and "chemical restraint" synonyms in your thesaurus.

Thanks

Melissa

RECEIVED
APR - 7 2003
CHEMICAL (STIC)

Point of Contact:
Barb O'Bryen
Technical Information Specialist
STIC CM1 6A05 308-4291

Point of Contact:
Barb O'Bryen
Technical Information Specialist
STIC CM1 6A05 308-4291

****

STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable	
Searcher: BOB	NA Sequence (#)		STN	396
Searcher Phone #:	AA Sequence (#)		Dialog	
Searcher Location:	Structure (#)		Questel/Orbit	
Date Searcher Picked Up:	Bibliographic	X	Dr.Link	
Date Completed: 4-23-03	Litigation		Lexis/Nexis	
Searcher Prep & Review Time: 40	Fulltext		Sequence Systems	
Clerical Prep Time:	Patent Family		WWW/Internet	
Online Time: 132	Other		Other (specify)	paper search also

PTO-1590 (8-01)

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:37:13 ON 22 APR 2003)

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 15:37:25 ON 22 APR 2003
                E SED/CT
L1            52 S CHEMICAL RESTRAINT
L2            ANALYZE L1 1-52 CT :       93 TERMS

=> d 1-93
L2            ANALYZE L1 1-52 CT :       93 TERMS

TERM #    # OCC   # DOC   % DOC CT
------ ------- ------ ------ ---------------
     1      20     20  38.46 RESTRAINT OF ANIMALS
     2      15     15  28.85 ANESTHESIA
     3      11     11  21.15 HORSES
     4      10     10  19.23 ANESTHETICS
     5       9      9  17.31 NEUROLEPTICS
     6       6      6  11.54 ANALGESICS
     7       6      6  11.54 KETAMINE
     8       5      5   9.62 DRUG COMBINATIONS
     9       5      5   9.62 DRUG EFFECTS
    10       4      4   7.69 ADVERSE EFFECTS
    11       4      4   7.69 DOGS
    12       4      4   7.69 DOSAGE
    13       4      4   7.69 OPIOIDS
    14       4      4   7.69 PIGS
    15       4      4   7.69 XYLAZINE
    16       3      3   5.77 DURATION
    17       3      3   5.77 HEART RATE
    18       3      3   5.77 INJECTABLE ANESTHETICS
    19       3      3   5.77 MEDETOMIDINE
    20       3      3   5.77 NARCOTIC ANTAGONISTS
    21       3      3   5.77 RESTRAINT
    22       2      2   3.85 BLOOD PRESSURE
    23       2      2   3.85 CATTLE
    24       2      2   3.85 DIAZEPAM
    25       2      2   3.85 DRAFT ANIMALS
    26       2      2   3.85 EFFICACY
    27       2      2   3.85 EMERGENCIES
    28       2      2   3.85 INTRAPERITONEAL INJECTION
    29       2      2   3.85 MICE
    30       2      2   3.85 MIROUNGA
    31       2      2   3.85 RESPIRATION RATE
    32       1      1   1.92 AGONISTS
    33       1      1   1.92 ANIMAL ANATOMY
    34       1      1   1.92 BENZODIAZEPINES
    35       1      1   1.92 BIOELECTRIC POTENTIAL
    36       1      1   1.92 BLOOD
    37       1      1   1.92 CAMELS
    38       1      1   1.92 CARBON DIOXIDE
    39       1      1   1.92 CARNIVORES
    40       1      1   1.92 CASE REPORTS
    41       1      1   1.92 CATS
    42       1      1   1.92 CEREBRAL CORTEX
    43       1      1   1.92 CHLORAL HYDRATE
    44       1      1   1.92 CLINICAL EXAMINATION
    45       1      1   1.92 DECISION MAKING
    46       1      1   1.92 DETOMIDINE
    47       1      1   1.92 DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES
    48       1      1   1.92 DIROFILARIA
    49       1      1   1.92 DOSAGE EFFECTS
```

L1 — searched as free text, then analyzed the resulting records to see what index terms were used in these records

occurrances = # OCC; # of documents = # DOC; % of documents = % DOC; controlled term = CT

50	1	1	1.92 DRUG ANTAGONISM
51	1	1	1.92 DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS
52	1	1	1.92 DRUG THERAPY
53	1	1	1.92 DRUGS
54	1	1	1.92 ELECTRICAL STIMULATION
55	1	1	1.92 ELECTROCARDIOGRAMS
56	1	1	1.92 ELECTROMYOGRAPHY
57	1	1	1.92 ENDOSCOPY
58	1	1	1.92 ENHYDRA LUTRIS
59	1	1	1.92 GUINEA PIGS
60	1	1	1.92 HELICOPTERS
61	1	1	1.92 IGUANA
62	1	1	1.92 INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION
63	1	1	1.92 LARYNX
64	1	1	1.92 MAN
65	1	1	1.92 MONITORING
66	1	1	1.92 MORPHINE
67	1	1	1.92 MUSCLE RELAXANTS
68	1	1	1.92 NEUROTROPIC DRUGS
69	1	1	1.92 OIL SPILLS
70	1	1	1.92 OPIUM
71	1	1	1.92 OXYGEN
72	1	1	1.92 PETHIDINE
73	1	1	1.92 PH
74	1	1	1.92 PHARMACOLOGY
75	1	1	1.92 PHARYNX
76	1	1	1.92 PHENOTHIAZINE
77	1	1	1.92 POISONING
78	1	1	1.92 POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS
79	1	1	1.92 PROMAZINE
80	1	1	1.92 RECORDINGS
81	1	1	1.92 RECOVERY
82	1	1	1.92 REGIMENS
83	1	1	1.92 RESPIRATION
84	1	1	1.92 SEX DIFFERENCES
85	1	1	1.92 SHEEP
86	1	1	1.92 STIMULATION
87	1	1	1.92 SUS SCROFA
88	1	1	1.92 TOXICITY
89	1	1	1.92 TURKEYS
90	1	1	1.92 VETERINARY EQUIPMENT
91	1	1	1.92 VETERINARY PRODUCTS
92	1	1	1.92 WILDLIFE
93	1	1	1.92 ZOO ANIMALS

********* END OF L2 ***

```
=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:27:54 ON 23 APR 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   22 APR 2003  HIGHEST RN 503805-80-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  22 APR 2003  HIGHEST RN 503805-80-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2003

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

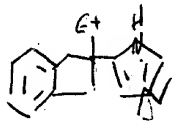
Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available.  See HELP
PROPERTIES for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> e chlonidine/cn
E1            1     CHLON A/CN
E2            1     CHLONIDAN/CN
E3            0---> CHLONIDINE/CN
E4            1     CHLONIXIN/CN
E5            1     CHLOOR-HEXAVIET/CN
E6            1     CHLOPHAZOLIN/CN
E7            1     CHLOPHEDIANOL/CN
E8            1     CHLOPHEDIANOL HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E9            1     CHLOPHEDIMENOL HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E10           1     CHLOPHEDIMENOL, HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E11           1     CHLOPHENADIONE/CN
E12           1     CHLOPHIDENE/CN

=> e atepamezole/cn
E1            1     ATENSINE/CN
E2            1     ATENUAL/CN
E3            0 ==> ATEPAMEZOLE/CN
E4            1     ATEPARIN/CN
E5            1     ATEPAS K/CN
E6            1     ATEPAS OT 45/CN
E7            1     ATEPOL B-A 75/CN
E8            1     ATEPRINT E 9183/CN
E9            1     ATERAX/CN
E10           1     ATEREAL/CN
E11           1     ATERENOL/CN
E12           1     ATERIAN/CN
```

applicants probably mean ATIPAMEZOLE



guanidine $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH_2$

```
=> fil capl
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:26:25 ON 23 APR 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
```



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FILE COVERS 1907 - 23 Apr 2003  VOL 138 ISS 17
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 Apr 2003  (20030422/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> d que l34; d que l45; d que l48; d que l46

L1             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                 /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                 RIDE"/CN)
L4             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L11          192 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  TOBIN T?/AU
L12            2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SEDATIVE/TI AND L11
L18         9194 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR
                 L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L19        10088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN?
                  OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L20         3678 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLO
                 R? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L21         2773 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(L)ALPHA/OBI
L25        36450 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANALGES?/CT
L26         9011 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PAIN/CT
L27         6010 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SEDATIVES/CW
L28          126 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A) RESTRAIN?
L30         1024 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21) AND (L25 OR
                 L26 OR L27 OR L28)
L32         3681 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  VETERINARY/OBI
L34            3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L30 AND L32


L1             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                 /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
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                RIDE"/CN)
L4              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7              6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L11           192 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  TOBIN T?/AU
L12             2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SEDATIVE/TI AND L11
L18          9194 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR
                L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L19         10088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN?
                 OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L20          3678 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLO
                R? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L21          2773 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(L)ALPHA/OBI
L25         36450 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANALGES?/CT
L26          9011 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PAIN/CT
L27          6010 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SEDATIVES/CW
L28           126 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A) RESTRAIN?
L30          1024 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21) AND (L25 OR
                L26 OR L27 OR L28)
L42         50194 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  STANDING
L44          4828 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  LONG(W)L42
L45             3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L30 AND L42 NOT L44


L1              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                RIDE"/CN)
L4              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7              6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L11           192 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  TOBIN T?/AU
L12             2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SEDATIVE/TI AND L11
L14             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  YOHIMBINE/CN
L15             4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  RAUWOLSCAN/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE
                ACETATE"/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE
                PHOSPHATE"/CN
L16             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IDAZOXAN/CN
L17             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ATIPAMEZOLE?/CN
L18          9194 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR
                L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L19         10088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN?
                 OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L20          3678 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLO
                R? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L21          2773 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(L)ALPHA/OBI
L22          2969 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L23         10376 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  YOHIMBIN? OR RAUWOLSCIN? OR IDAZOXAN?
                OR AT!PAMEZOL?
L24          3051 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)ANTAGONI?(L)ALPHA/OBI
L25         36450 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANALGES?/CT
L26          9011 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PAIN/CT
L27          6010 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SEDATIVES/CW
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Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

[redacted]

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L28          126 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A) RESTRAIN?
L31          238 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21) AND (L25 OR
                 L26 OR L27 OR L28) AND (L22 OR L23 OR L24)
L47       118818 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  REVERS?/OBI
L48            6 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L31 AND L47



L1             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                 /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                 RIDE"/CN)
L4             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L11          192 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  TOBIN T?/AU
L12            2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SEDATIVE/TI AND L11
L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  YOHIMBINE/CN
L15            4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  RAUWOLSCAN/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE
                 ACETATE"/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE
                 PHOSPHATE"/CN
L16            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IDAZOXAN/CN
L17            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ATIPAMEZOLE?/CN
L18         9194 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR
                 L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L19        10088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN?
                  OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L20         3678 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLO
                 R? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L21         2773 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(L)ALPHA/OBI
L22         2969 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L23        10376 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  YOHIMBIN? OR RAUWOLSCIN? OR IDAZOXAN?
                 OR AT!PAMEZOL?
L24         3051 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)ANTAGONI?(L)ALPHA/OBI
L25        36450 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANALGES?/CT
L26         9011 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PAIN/CT
L27         6010 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SEDATIVES/CW
L28          126 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A) RESTRAIN?
L31          238 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21) AND (L25 OR
                 L26 OR L27 OR L28) AND (L22 OR L23 OR L24)
L35         3463 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CANIDAE/CT OR DOG#/CT
L36           19 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CAPRINAE/OBI
L37         4776 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CAT#/CW OR FELIS CATUS/CW
L38        48256 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CATTLE/CW
L39        10172 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  HORSE#/CW
L40        23375 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SHEEP/CT
L41        31339 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SWINE/CT
L46           10 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L31 AND (L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR
                 L39 OR L40 OR L41)

=> s l34 or l45 or l46 or l48

L203          18 L34 OR L45 OR L46 OR L48

=> fil wpids

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:26:27 ON 23 APR 2003
```

FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 APR 2003 <20030416/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200325 <200325/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

There are data problems with updates 2003-24 and 2003-25.
We are in process to solve them.

>>> NEW WEEKLY SDI FREQUENCY AVAILABLE --> see NEWS <<<

>>> PATENT IMAGES AVAILABLE FOR PRINT AND DISPLAY <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES,
SEE http://www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/dwpicov/index.html <<<

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER
GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.derwent.com/userguides/dwpi_guide.html <<<

=> d que l69; d que l71; d que l72; d que l74; d que l75

L49 328 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L50 70 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L51 183 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L52 177 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON YOHIMBIN? OR RAUWOLSCIN? OR IDAZOXAN? OR AT!PAMEZOL?
L53 348 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON ADREN?(2W)ANTAGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L54 20845 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON ANALGES?
L55 5932 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON SEDAT?
L56 34 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L57 10379 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON EQUINE OR HORSE# OR EQUUS OR EQUIDAE
L58 17767 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON CANIDAE OR DOG# OR CANIS FAMILIARIS
L59 2216 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON CAPRINAE OR GOAT#
L60 13105 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON CAT# OR FELIS CATUS
L61 67049 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON CATTLE OR COW# OR BOS TAURUS OR STEER# OR BOVINE#
L62 5639 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON SHEEP OR OVINE
L63 352534 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON SWINE OR PIG# OR BOAR# OR SUS OR PORCINE
L69 4 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON (L49 OR L50 OR L51) AND (L54 OR L55 OR L56) AND (L52 OR L53) AND (L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63)

L49 328 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L50 70 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L51 183 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L52 177 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON YOHIMBIN? OR RAUWOLSCIN? OR IDAZOXAN? OR AT!PAMEZOL?
L53 348 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON ADREN?(2W)ANTAGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L54 20845 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON ANALGES?
L55 5932 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON SEDAT?
L56 34 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?

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L70        10099 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  VETERINAR?
L71            1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L49 OR L50 OR L51) AND (L54 OR L55 OR
                 L56) AND (L52 OR L53) AND L70


L49          328 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN?
                 OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L50           70 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLOR
                 ? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L51          183 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L54        20845 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ANALGES?
L55         5932 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SEDAT?
L56           34 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L64        33687 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  STANDING
L67          146 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L49 OR L50 OR L51) AND (L54 OR L55 OR
                 L56)
L72            2 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L67 AND L64


L49          328 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN?
                 OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L50           70 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLOR
                 ? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L51          183 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L52          177 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  YOHIMBIN? OR RAUWOLSCIN? OR IDAZOXAN?
                 OR AT!PAMEZOL?
L53          348 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)ANTAGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L54        20845 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ANALGES?
L55         5932 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SEDAT?
L56           34 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L65       205171 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  REVERS?
L74            3 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L49 OR L50 OR L51) AND (L54 OR L55 OR
                 L56) AND (L52 OR L53) AND L65


L49          328 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR CLONIDIN?
                 OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L50           70 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR GUANOCHLOR
                 ? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L51          183 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L54        20845 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ANALGES?
L55         5932 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SEDAT?
L56           34 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L57        10379 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  EQUINE OR HORSE# OR EQUUS OR EQUIDAE
L75            4 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L49 OR L50 OR L51) AND (L54 OR L55 OR
                 L56) AND L57

=> s l69 or l71 or l72 or l74 or l75

L204           8 L69 OR L71 OR L72 OR L74 OR L75

=> fil agricola

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:26:30 ON 23 APR 2003

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 15 Apr 2003 (20030415/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que l90; d que l93; d que l94; d que l99

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L1            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                RIDE"/CN)
L4            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L14           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  YOHIMBINE/CN
L15           4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  RAUWOLSCAN/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE
                ACETATE"/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE
                PHOSPHATE"/CN
L16           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IDAZOXAN/CN
L17           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ATIPAMEZOLE?/CN
L76         106 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR
                L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10)
L77          82 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR
                CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L78          27 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR
                GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L79          83 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L80         217 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  YOHIMBIN? OR RAUWOLSCIN? OR IDAZOXAN?
                 OR AT!PAMEZOL?
L81          48 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)ANTAGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L82        3359 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  PAIN/CT OR ANALGESICS/CT OR ANESTHE?/
                CT
L83          58 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L88         205 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L90           8 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77 OR L78 OR L79) AND (L80
                OR L81 OR L88) AND (L82 OR L83)
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L1            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                RIDE"/CN)
L4            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L76         106 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR
                L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10)
L77          82 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR
                CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L78          27 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR
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            GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L79          83 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L82        3359 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  PAIN/CT OR ANALGESICS/CT OR ANESTHE?/
            CT
L83          58 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L86        2186 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  STANDING
L87       13167 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  REVERS?
L93           4 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77 OR L78 OR L79) AND (L82
            OR L83) AND (L86 OR L87)


L1            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
            /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
            RIDE"/CN)
L4            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L76         106 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR
            L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10)
L77          82 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR
            CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L78          27 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR
            GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L79          83 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L82        3359 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  PAIN/CT OR ANALGESICS/CT OR ANESTHE?/
            CT
L83          58 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L84       34046 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  EQUINE OR HORSE# OR EQUUS OR EQUIDAE

L94           6 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77 OR L78 OR L79) AND (L82
            OR L83) AND L84


L1            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
            /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
            RIDE"/CN)
L4            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L58       17767 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CANIDAE OR DOG# OR CANIS FAMILIARIS
L59        2216 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CAPRINAE OR GOAT#
L60       13105 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CAT# OR FELIS CATUS
L61       67049 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CATTLE OR COW# OR BOS TAURUS OR STEER#
            OR BOVINE#
L62        5639 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SHEEP OR OVINE
L63      352534 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SWINE OR PIG# OR BOAR# OR SUS OR
            PORCINE
L76         106 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR
            L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10)
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L77          82 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR
                CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L78          27 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR
                GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L79          83 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L82        3359 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  PAIN/CT OR ANALGESICS/CT OR ANESTHE?/
                CT
L83          58 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L85      336620 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR
                L63)
L98       13921 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  INTRAMUSCULAR? OR INTRAVENOUS? OR
                ORAL?
L99           3 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77 OR L78 OR L79) AND (L82
                OR L83) AND L85 AND L98

=> s l90 or l93 or l94 or l99

L205         17 L90 OR L93 OR L94 OR L99

=> fil caba

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 12:26:32 ON 23 APR 2003
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FILE COVERS 1973 TO 1 Apr 2003 (20030401/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> d que l195; d que l196; d que l199; d que l202

L1            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                RIDE"/CN)
L4            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L14           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  YOHIMBINE/CN
L15           4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  RAUWOLSCAN/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE
                ACETATE"/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "RAUWOLSCINE
                PHOSPHATE"/CN
L16           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IDAZOXAN/CN
L17           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ATIPAMEZOLE?/CN
L52         177 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  YOHIMBIN? OR RAUWOLSCIN? OR IDAZOXAN?
                OR AT!PAMEZOL?
L53         348 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)ANTAGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L77          82 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR
                CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L78          27 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR
                GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L79          83 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L183         98 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
                OR L8 OR L9 OR L10)
L184        564 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L77 OR L78 OR L79)
L185        256 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L186        954 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L52 OR L53)
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L187        1965 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  PAIN/CT
L188        2476 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  SEDAT?
L189         191 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L190        1925 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  ANALGESICS/CT
L195          13 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L183 OR L184) AND (L185 OR L186) AND
                 (L187 OR L188 OR L189 OR L190)


L1             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                 /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                 RIDE"/CN)
L4             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L77           82 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR
                 CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L78           27 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR
                 GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L79           83 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L183          98 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
                 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10)
L184         564 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L77 OR L78 OR L79)
L187        1965 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  PAIN/CT
L188        2476 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  SEDAT?
L189         191 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L190        1925 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  ANALGESICS/CT
L193       12545 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  STANDING
L196           4 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L183 OR L184) AND (L187 OR L188 OR L189
                 OR L190) AND L193


L1             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                 /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                 RIDE"/CN)
L4             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L77           82 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR
                 CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L78           27 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR
                 GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L79           83 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L173(      89957)SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  CANIDAE/BT
L174(      36416)SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  FELIDAE/BT
L175(     340179)SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  BOVIDAE/BT
L176(      32159)SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  CAPRA/BT
L177(     107645)SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  SUS/BT
L178(     100274)SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  OVIS/BT
L183          98 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
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                OR L8 OR L9 OR L10)
L184         564 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L77 OR L78 OR L79)
L187        1965 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  PAIN/CT
L188        2476 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  SEDAT?
L189         191 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L190        1925 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  ANALGESICS/CT
L191       61147 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  EQUIDAE/BT
L192      541467 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L173 OR L174 OR L175 OR L176 OR L177 OR
                L178)
L194       48562 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  REVERS?
L199           5 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L183 OR L184) AND (L187 OR L188 OR L189
                OR L190) AND (L191 OR L192) AND L194


L1             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANABENZ?/CN
L2             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXABENZ?/CN
L3             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (CLONIDINE/CN OR "CLONIDINE CHLORIDE"
                /CN OR "CLONIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN OR "CLONIDINE MONOHYDROCHLO
                RIDE"/CN)
L4             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANACLINE?/CN
L5             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANADREL?/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANAZODINE/CN
L7             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANETHIDINE?/CN
L8             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANFACINE?/CN
L9             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOCHLOR?/CN
L10            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GUANOXAN?/CN
L77           82 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANABENZ? OR GUANOXABENZ? OR
                CLONIDIN? OR GUANACLIN? OR GUANADREL? OR GUANAZODIN?
L78           27 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  GUANETHIDIN? OR GUANFACIN? OR
                GUANOCHLOR? OR GUANOXAN? OR CHLONIDIN?
L79           83 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA ABB=ON  ADREN?(2W)AGONI?(2A)ALPHA
L183          98 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
                OR L8 OR L9 OR L10)
L184         564 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L77 OR L78 OR L79)
L187        1965 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  PAIN/CT
L188        2476 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  SEDAT?
L189         191 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  CHEMICAL?(2A)RESTRAIN?
L190        1925 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  ANALGESICS/CT
L194       48562 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  REVERS?
L200       72675 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  INTRAMUSCULAR? OR INTRAVENOUS? OR ORAL?
L202           2 SEA FILE=CABA ABB=ON  (L183 OR L184) AND (L187 OR L188 OR L189
                OR L190) AND L194 AND L200


=> s l195 or l196 or l199 or l202

L206          18 L195 OR L196 OR L199 OR L202

=> dup rem l205,l206,l203,l204
FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:26:53 ON 23 APR 2003

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 12:26:53 ON 23 APR 2003
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L205
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L206
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L203
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L204
L207 55 DUP REM L205 L206 L203 L204 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-17' FROM FILE AGRICOLA
ANSWERS '18-33' FROM FILE CABA
ANSWERS '34-48' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '49-55' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d ibib ab hitrn 1-55; fil hom

L207 ANSWER 1 OF 55 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:67721 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND21514059
TITLE: Cardiopulmonary and analgesic effects of xylazine, detomidine, medetomidine, and the antagonist **atipamezole** in isoflurane-anesthetized **swine**.
AUTHOR(S): Tendillo, F.J.; Mascias, A.; Santos, M.; Segura, I.A.G.; San Roman, F.; Castillo-Olivares, J.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain.
SOURCE: Laboratory animal science, Apr 1996. Vol. 46, No. 2. p. 215-219
Publisher: Cordova, Tenn. : American Association for Laboratory Animal Science.
CODEN: LBASAE; ISSN: 0023-6764
NOTE: Includes references.
PUB. COUNTRY: Tennessee; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English
AB The cardiovascular and respiratory effects of three **alpha**-2-**adrenergic agonists** (xylazine 2 mg/kg of body weight; detomidine, 40 micrograms/kg); medetomidine, 40 micrograms/kg) and their specific antagonist, **atipamezole** (200 micrograms/kg) were examined in young, isoflurane-anesthetized (1.3% end-tidal concentration) **swine** (weight range, 15 to 35 kg). The **intravenous** administration of all three alpha-2-agonists caused an initial significant ($P < 0.05$) but short-lived increase in arterial blood pressure. **Atipamezole** also increased blood pressure, and this effect persisted throughout the period of observation. All agonists caused a sustained significant bradycardia, whereas **atipamezole** significantly increased heart rate (30 +/- 7 beats per min). The cardiac index tended to transiently decrease 5 to 10 min after agonist injection (significant only for xylazine at 2 min after injection) from an average pre-injection value of 166 ml/kg per min and did not change in response to **atipamezole**. None of the drugs significantly modified arterial blood gas (PaO2, PaCO2) or pH values. Xylazine and medetomidine but not detomidine or **atipamezole** manifested short-lived analgesic properties in response to clamping of the interdigital fold.

L207 ANSWER 2 OF 55 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:28625 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND93014506
TITLE: Cardiovascular effects of a ketamine-medetomidine combination that produces deep sedation in Yucatan mini swine.
AUTHOR(S): Vainio, O.M.; Bloor, B.C.; Kim, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Orion Corporation Farmos, Turku, Finland
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (410.9 P94)
SOURCE: Laboratory animal science, Dec 1992. Vol. 42, No. 6. p. 582-588
Publisher: Cordova, Tenn. : American Association for

Laboratory Animal Science.
CODEN: LBASAE; ISSN: 0023-6764
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English
AB Seven chronically instrumented Yucatan minipigs were deeply sedated with the combination of ketamine (10 mg/kg), a dissociative anesthetic, and medetomidine (0.2 mg/kg), an **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor agonist** used as an animal sedative in Europe. Both drugs were drawn in the same syringe and administered in the left atrium via a previously inserted permanent catheter. As a result, hypertension (mean arterial pressure from 116 +/- 12 mmHg to 142 +/- 18 mmHg) occurred and was followed by bradycardia (from 107 +/- 22 bpm to 71 +/- 9 bpm). Concomitantly both the rate of increase in ventricular pressure (48%) and ventricular wan thickening fraction (37%) decreased, thus indicating some worsening of left ventricular function. Further, systemic vascular resistance increased (290%) resulting in a reduction in cardiac output from 1.8 +/- 0.7 l/minute to 0.4 +/- 0.3 l/minute. Also, left ventricular end diastolic pressure initially increased (maximum 10.2 +/- 10.8 mmHg) but returned to the control level in 5 minutes. In spite of an increase in respiratory frequency (3x), PaCO2 increased and PaO2 and pH declined. Rectal temperature decreased from 38.4 +/- 0.9 to 36.0 +/- 0.8 degrees C. All of these changes were transient and returned to control levels during the follow-up period (2 hours). However, epinephrine concentration was exceptionally decreased by the drugs and stayed under the detection limit (20 pg/kg) for the entire time, whereas norepinephrine was undetectable for 10 minutes postadministration. Ketamine-medetomidine, administered in a dose that produced deep sedation, induced marked but **reversible** changes in most of the cardiovascular variables; there were no pedal or palpebral reflexes for 30 minutes.

L207 ANSWER 3 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:16684 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20621365
TITLE: The comparative hypoxaemic effect of four **alpha** 2 **adrenoceptor agonists** (xylazine, romifidine, detomidine and medetomidine) in **sheep**.
AUTHOR(S): Celly, C.S.; McDonnell, W.N.; Young, S.S.; Black, W.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF915.J63)
SOURCE: Journal of veterinary pharmacology and therapeutics, Dec 1997. Vol. 20, No. 6. p. 464-471
Publisher: Oxford, England : Blackwell Scientific Ltd.
CODEN: JVPTD9; ISSN: 0140-7783
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 4 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:69360 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20593984
TITLE: An assessment of the peripheral antinociceptive potential of remoxipride, **clonidine** and fentanyl in **sheep** using the forelimb tourniquet.
AUTHOR(S): Main, D.C.J.; Waterman, A.E.; Kilpatrick, I.C.; Jones, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Bristol, Bristol, UK.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF915.J63)

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

SOURCE: Journal of veterinary pharmacology and therapeutics, June 1997. Vol. 20, No. 3. p. 220-228
Publisher: Oxford, England : Blackwell Scientific Ltd.
CODEN: JVPTD9; ISSN: 0140-7783
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 5 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:13125 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20547705
TITLE: A comparison of romifidine and xylazine when used with diazepam/ketamine for short duration anesthesia in the **horse**.
AUTHOR(S): Kerr, C.L.; McDonell, W.N.; Young, S.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario.
SOURCE: The Canadian veterinary journal = La revue veterinaire canadienne, Oct 1996. Vol. 37, No. 10. p. 601-609
Publisher: Ottawa : Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, c1978-
ISSN: 0008-5286
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada; Ontario
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: French

L207 ANSWER 6 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:2549 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20539529
TITLE: Medetomidine sedation in dogs and cats: a review of its pharmacology, antagonism and dose.
AUTHOR(S): Cullen, L.K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Murdoch University, Murdoch, WA, Australia.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (41.8 V643)
SOURCE: The British veterinary journal, Sept 1996. Vol. 152, No. 5. p. 519-535
Publisher: London : Bailliere Tindall.
CODEN: BVJOA9; ISSN: 0007-1935
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Law
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English
AB Medetomidine is a relatively new sedative analgesic in dogs and cats but some precautions are required when using it. It is a potent **alpha 2-adrenoceptor agonist** and stimulates receptors centrally to produce dose-dependent sedation and analgesia and receptors centrally and peripherally to cause marked bradycardia and decrease the cardiac output. While hypotension occurs frequently, higher doses of the sedative can raise the blood pressure due to an affect on peripheral receptors. Slowing of the respiratory rate is a frequent effect of medetomidine with some dogs showing signs of cyanosis. Other actions that follow medetomidine use are slowing of gastrointestinal motility, hypothermia, changes to endocrine function and, occasionally, vomiting and muscle twitching. The clinical use of medetomidine in dogs and cats is discussed. Recommended dose rates are presented along with precautions that should be taken when it is used alone for sedation, as an anaesthetic premedicant or in combination with ketamine, propofol or opioids. Hypoxaemia occurs frequently in dogs given medetomidine and propofol. The

actions of medetomidine can be rapidly **reversed** with the specific **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor antagonist**, **atipamezole**, which is an advantage because undesirable and sedative actions of medetomidine can be terminated.

L207 ANSWER 7 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:84149 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20429300
TITLE: Parenteral exposure to detomidine and butorphanol.
AUTHOR(S): Reid, F.M.; Tracey, J.A.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (RA1190.C5)
SOURCE: Journal of toxicology. Clinical toxicology, 1994. Vol. 32, No. 4. p. 465-469
Publisher: New York, N.Y. : Marcel Dekker, c1982-
CODEN: JTCTDW; ISSN: 0731-3810
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: New York (State); United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English
AB We report a case of intramuscular injection of detomidine and butorphanol in a 36 year-old-man who recovered without sequelae. Detomidine is an alpha2 adrenergic agonist, similar to **clonidine**. Detomidine (Domosedan) and butorphanol (Stadol) are commonly used as preanesthetics and to produce **chemical restraint**, sedation and analgesia in animals, especially **horses**, but there are no published reports of human toxicity.

L207 ANSWER 8 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:55690 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND93036134
TITLE: Reduction of isoflurane anesthetic requirement by medetomidine and its restoration by **atipamezole** in dogs.
AUTHOR(S): Ewing, K.K.; Mohammed, H.O.; Scarlett, J.M.; Short, C.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (41.8 AM3A)
SOURCE: American journal of veterinary research, Feb 1993. Vol. 54, No. 2. p. 294-299
Publisher: Schaumburg, Ill. : American Veterinary Medical Association.
CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English
AB The isoflurane-sparing effect of the **alpha** 2-**adrenergic agonist** medetomidine (30 micrograms/kg of body weight, IV) was tested in 7 dogs, using a blinded, randomized-block study design. The baseline minimal alveolar concentration (MAC) of isoflurane was 1.18 vol% (95% confidence interval [0.97,1.39]). Medetomidine significantly ($P < 0.003$) reduced isoflurane MAC by 47.2%. **Atipamezole** (0.3 mg/kg, IV), an **alpha** 2-**adrenergic antagonist**, completely **reversed** the effect of medetomidine on isoflurane MAC. **Atipamezole** alone did not significantly alter isoflurane MAC. After medetomidine administration, marked bradycardia developed in all dogs and persisted for more than 2 hours. Mean arterial blood pressure increased acutely, but later decreased, and hypotension persisted for more than 2 hours. **Atipamezole reversed** the bradycardic and hypotensive effects of medetomidine. Results of this study indicate that medetomidine may be useful in clinical cases in which isoflurane MAC-reduction is desirable and that **atipamezole** might be used to

[redacted]

reverse desirable and undesirable effects of medetomidine during isoflurane anesthesia.

L207 ANSWER 9 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:113959 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92069198
TITLE: The effects of **alpha** 2-**adrenoreceptor agonist** analgesia on the central nervous system in an **equine** model.
AUTHOR(S): Short, C.E.; Kallfelz, F.A.; Otto, K.; Otto, B.; Wallace, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cornell University Medical College, New York, NY
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF910.P34A55 1992)
SOURCE: [Animal pain / edited by Charles E. Short, Alan Van Poznak], p. 421-430, 433-434
Publisher: New York : Churchill Livingstone, 1992.
ISBN: 0443087725.
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 10 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:113934 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92069173
TITLE: alpha 2-Antagonist use in domestic and wild animal species.
AUTHOR(S): Thurmon, J.C.; Tranquilli, W.J.; Benson, G.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, IL
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF910.P34A55 1992)
SOURCE: [Animal pain / edited by Charles E. Short, Alan Van Poznak], p. 237-247
Publisher: New York : Churchill Livingstone, 1992.
ISBN: 0443087725.
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 11 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:113933 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92069172
TITLE: Antagonism of pharmacologic effects of xylazine.
AUTHOR(S): Hsu, W.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Ames, IA
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF910.P34A55 1992)
SOURCE: [Animal pain / edited by Charles E. Short, Alan Van Poznak], p. 225-236, 243
Publisher: New York : Churchill Livingstone, 1992.
ISBN: 0443087725.
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 12 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:85780 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92051560
TITLE: A comparison of the sedative effects of three **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor**

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

none are guanidine cpds

agonists (romifidine, detomidine and xylazine) in the **horse**.
AUTHOR(S): England, G.C.W.; Clarke, K.W.; Goossens, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of London, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, UK
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF915.J63)
SOURCE: Journal of veterinary pharmacology and therapeutics, June 1992. Vol. 15, No. 2. p. 194-201
Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Scientific Publications.
CODEN: JVPTD9; ISSN: 0140-7783
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 13 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:113929 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92069168
TITLE: Chemistry and pharmacokinetics of the **alpha** -2-**adrenoreceptor agonists**.
AUTHOR(S): Salonen, J.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Orion Corporation Farmos, Turku, Finland
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF910.P34A55 1992)
SOURCE: [Animal pain / edited by Charles E. Short, Alan Van Poznak], p. 191-200
Publisher: New York : Churchill Livingstone, 1992.
ISBN: 0443087725.
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 14 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:113926 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92069165
TITLE: Studies on the role of adrenergic receptors in a model of tonic pain.
AUTHOR(S): Tasker, R.A.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF910.P34A55 1992)
SOURCE: [Animal pain / edited by Charles E. Short, Alan Van Poznak], p. 155, 164, 175-176
Publisher: New York : Churchill Livingstone, 1992.
ISBN: 0443087725.
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 15 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:113930 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92069169
TITLE: Cardiorespiratory and MAC-reducing effects of alpha-2-adrenoreceptoragonists in **horses**.
AUTHOR(S): Muir, W.W.; Wagner, A.E.; Hinchcliff, K.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Columbus, Ohio
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF910.P34A55 1992)
SOURCE: [Animal pain / edited by Charles E. Short, Alan Van Poznak], p. 102-212
Publisher: New York : Churchill Livingstone, 1992.
ISBN: 0443087725.
NOTE: Includes references.

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 16 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:102681 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92060854
TITLE: Fentanyl and medetomidine anaesthesia in the rat and its **reversal** using atipamazole and either nalbuphine or butorphanol.
AUTHOR(S): Hu, C.; Flecknell, P.A.; Liles, J.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: National University of Singapore, Singapore
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QL55.A1L3)
SOURCE: Laboratory animals, Jan 1992. Vol. 26, No. 1. p. 15-22
Publisher: London : Royal Society of Medicine Services.
CODEN: LBANAX; ISSN: 0023-6772
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English
AB The intraperitoneal injection of anaesthetic agents is a simple and convenient method of anaesthetizing rats. However, all of the anaesthetic combinations in current use which are administered by intraperitoneal injection produce prolonged sedation, and full recovery of consciousness may take several hours. Fentanyl, a micro agonist opioid, and medetomidine, an **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor agonist** were mixed and administered as a single intraperitoneal injection. Combinations of 300 microgram/300 microgram/kg and 300 microgram/200 microgram/kg of fentanyl/medetomidine were shown to produce surgical anaesthesia in the rat. This anaesthetic regimen produced significant respiratory depression ($P < 0.01$) and animals did not regain their righting reflex until 193 +/- 21 min (mean +/- 1 SD) after injection. Administration by intraperitoneal injection of **atipamezole**, a specific **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor antagonist** (1 mg/kg) mixed with a micro antagonist/k agonist opioid (nalbuphine, 2 mg/kg or butorphanol 0.4 mg/kg), resulted in a rapid (< 8 min) **reversal** of anaesthesia and the associated respiratory depression, and apparent full recovery of consciousness.

L207 ANSWER 17 OF 55 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:65511 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND86046576
TITLE: The effects of **alpha** 2 **adrenoceptor agonists** on airway pressure in anaesthetized sheep.
AUTHOR(S): Nolan, A.; Livingston, A.; Waterman, A.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF915.J63)
SOURCE: Journal of veterinary pharmacology and therapeutics, June 1986. Vol. 9, No. 2. p. 157-163
Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Scientific Publications.
CODEN: JVPTD9; ISSN: 0140-7783
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 18 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:48876 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 942204326
TITLE: Cardiopulmonary and behavioral responses to computer-driven infusion of detomidine in **standing** horses .

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

AUTHOR: Daunt, D. A.; Dunlop, C. I.; Chapman, P. L.; Shafer, S. L.; Ruskoaho, H.; Vakkuri, O.; Hodgson, D. S.; Tyler, L. M.; Maze, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA.
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1993) Vol. 54, No. 12, pp. 2075-2082. 48 ref.
ISSN: 0002-9645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Cardiopulmonary and behavioural responses to detomidine, a potent **alpha** 2-**adrenergic agonist**, were determined at 4 plasma concentrations in **standing** horses. After instrumentation and baseline measurements in 7 horses (mean plus or minus SD for age and body weight, 6 plus or minus 2 years, and 531 plus or minus 49 kg, respectively), detomidine was infused to maintain 4 plasma concentrations: 2.1 plus or minus 0.5 (infusion 1), 7.2 plus or minus 3.5 (infusion 2), 19.1 plus or minus 5.1 (infusion 3), and 42.9 plus or minus 10 (infusion 4) ng/ml, by use of a computer-controlled infusion system. Detomidine caused concentration-dependent **sedation** and somnolence. These effects were profound during infusions 3 and 4, in which marked head ptosis developed and all horses leaned heavily on the bars of the restraining stocks. Heart rate and cardiac index decreased from baseline measurements (42 plus or minus 7 beats/min, 65 plus or minus 11 ml/kg of body weight/min) in linear relationship with the logarithm of plasma detomidine concentration (ie, heart rate = -4.7 [loge detomidine concentration] + 44.3; cardiac index = -10.5 [loge detomidine concentration] + 73.6). Second-degree atrioventricular block developed in 5 of 7 horses during infusion 3, and in 6 of 7 horses during infusion 4. Mean arterial blood pressure increased significantly from 118 plus or minus 11 mmHg at baseline to 146 plus or minus 27 mmHg at infusion 4. Similar responses were observed for mean pulmonary artery and right atrial pressures. Systemic vascular resistance (baseline, 182 plus or minus 28 mmHg/ml/min/kg) increased significantly during infusions 3 and 4 (to 294 plus or minus 79 and 380 plus or minus 58, respectively). Plasma atrial natriuretic peptide concentration was significantly increased with increasing detomidine concentration (20.4 plus or minus 3.8 pg/ml at baseline to 33.5 plus or minus 9.1 at infusion 4). There were few significant changes in respiration rate and arterial blood gas and pH values. It was concluded that maintenance of steady-state detomidine plasma concentrations resulted in cardiopulmonary changes that were quantitively similar to those induced by detomidine bolus administration in horses.

L207 ANSWER 19 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:72031 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 932284560
TITLE: The spinal antinociceptive activity of the **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor agonist**, xylazine in sheep
AUTHOR: Kyles, A. E.; Waterman, A. E.; Livingston, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Veterinary Surgery and Pharmacology, University of Bristol, Langford House, Langford, Bristol BS18 7DU, UK.
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology, (1993) Vol. 108, No. 4, pp. 907-913. 39 ref.
ISSN: 0007-1188
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The intrathecal administration of xylazine (100 micro g), via a chronic indwelling, cervical intrathecal catheter, produced a marked increase of the mechanical nociceptive thresholds in the sheep. This antinociceptive effect was abolished by the prior intrathecal administration of the

[redacted]

alpha 2-**adrenoceptor antagonist**, **idazoxan**. The intrathecal administration of the selective alpha 2-antagonists, **idazoxan** (100 micro g) and RX811059 (33 micro g), attenuated the antinociceptive curve. The intrathecal administration of the antagonists alone had no effect on nociceptive thresholds. Examination of the distribution of tritiated **idazoxan** (25 micro Ci in 100 micro l) indicated that the site of action of the drug was limited to the cervical spinal cord after intrathecal administration. These studies show that a significant proportion of the antinociceptive effect of systemically administered xylazine is mediated by spinal alpha 2-adrenoceptors.

L207 ANSWER 20 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:56489 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 962204242
TITLE: **Sedative** effects of romifidine in the dog
AUTHOR: England, G. C. W.; Flack, T. E.; Hollingworth, E.; Hammond, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Farm Animal and Equine Medicine and Surgery, Royal Veterinary College, University of London, Hawkshead Lane, North Mymms, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, Al9 7TA, UK.
SOURCE: Journal of Small Animal Practice, (1996) Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 19-25. 30 ref.
ISSN: 0022-4510
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Romifidine produced **sedation** in 5 healthy adult beagle dogs when given i.v. at 0, 20, 40, 80 and 120 micro g/kg. The dogs became ataxic and stood with a wide-based stance, they exhibited signs of skeletal muscle relaxation and their heads were lowered. All the dogs became recumbent and there was a reduction in the heart and respiratory rates. Increasing the dose from 20 to 40 micro g/kg, or higher, produced a significant reduction in heart rate. **Sedation** was more consistent and reliable when higher doses of romifidine were administered. Dogs given lower doses of romifidine regained a **standing** position more rapidly than those given higher doses, although the difference was not significant. A second blind study compared the **sedative** effects of i.v. romifidine, at 40 and 80 micro g/kg, with medetomidine at 10 micro g/kg in 6 adult beagles. The cardiopulmonary and **sedative** effects were not significantly different between all regimens, although medetomidine at 10 micro g/kg appeared to be intermediated in effect between romifidine at 40 and 80 micro g/kg. The **sedative** and physiological effects of romifidine appeared to be similar to other **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor agonists**.

L207 ANSWER 21 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:21750 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 970301465
TITLE: Evidence of the involvement of biogenic amines in the antinociceptive effect of a vouacapan extracted from Pterodon polygalaeflorus Benth
AUTHOR: Duarte, I. D. G.; Ferreira-Alves, D. L.; Veloso, D. P.; Nakamura-Craig, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Farmacologia, Instituto de Ciencias Biologicas, UFMG, 31.270-901, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil.
SOURCE: Journal of Ethnopharmacology, (1996) Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 13-18. 22 ref.
ISSN: 0378-8741
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In view of the extensive use of Pterodon species in Brazilian folk

medicine, the present investigation was performed to examine the involvement of biogenic amines in antinociception by a vouacapan (6 alpha ,7 beta -dihydroxy vouacapan-17 beta -oate, a furane diterpene extracted from seeds of P. polygalaeflorus, collected in Minas Gerais State, Brazil), using the acetic acid-induced writhing test in mice. The alpha 2-adrenergic (**yohimbine**) and D2-dopaminergic (domperidone) antagonists and pretreatment with the peripheral noradrenergic depletor, **guanethidine**, partially inhibited the antinociceptive effect of vouacapan. Dopamine and the D2 dopaminergic agonist (Ly 171555) caused antinociception that was not antagonized by naloxone but by domperidone, whereas noradrenaline induced pain. A synergistic analgesic effect was obtained when vouacapan was associated with **clonidine** or dopamine. These results indicate that vouacapan acts, at least in part, through activation of the catecholaminergic system.

but no sedation

L207 ANSWER 22 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:132690 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 960310522
TITLE: Analysis of the mechanisms underlying the antinociceptive effect of the extracts of plants from the genus Phyllanthus
AUTHOR: Santos, A. R. S.; Filho, V. C.; Yunes, R. A.; Calixto, J. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis 88049-900, Brazil.
SOURCE: General Pharmacology, (1995) Vol. 26, No. 7, pp. 1499-1506. 28 ref.
ISSN: 0306-3623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Some of the mechanisms underlying the analgesic effects of the hydroalcoholic extracts (HE) of P. urinaria and P. niruri against formalin-induced nociception in mice were studied. The action of both HEs against capsaicin-mediated pain was also investigated. Both prazosin and **yohimbine** (0.15 mg/kg, i.p.) induced a marked inhibition of the analgesic effect caused by phenylephrine (10 mg/kg, i.p.) and **clonidine** (0.1 mg/kg, i.p.), respectively, but had no effect on the antinociceptive action caused by HEs of P. urinaria (10 mg/kg, i.p.) or P. niruri (30 mg/kg, i.p.). NG-nitroL-arginine (L-NOARG, 75 mg/kg, i.p.) caused a marked analgesic effect against the second phase of formalin-induced pain. Treatment of animals with L-arginine (600 mg/kg) completely antagonized the antinociceptive effect of L-NOARG but had no significant effect against the analgesic effects of the HEs of P. urinaria or P. niruri. The antinociceptive effects caused by the HEs of P. urinaria and P. niruri were unaffected by methysergide (5 mg/kg, i.p.), p-chlorophenylalanine methyl ester (100 mg/kg, i.p., once a day for 4 consecutive days) or after previous adrenalectomy of animals. The HEs of P. urinaria and P. niruri given either intraperitoneally (1-30 mg/kg) or orally (25-200 mg/kg) caused marked and dose-related inhibition of capsaicin-induced pain with ID50 of 2.1 and 6.1 mg/kg i.p., and 39 and 35 mg/kg p.o., respectively.

but no sedation

L207 ANSWER 23 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:221890 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 952218642
TITLE: Romifidine/ketamine anesthesia in horses
AUTHOR: Gomez-Villamandos, R.; Santisteban, J.; Ruiz, I.; Avila, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Cordoba, Avenida Medina Azahara, 9 14005, Cordoba, Spain.
SOURCE: Equine Practice, (1995) Vol. 17, No. 6, pp. 21-23. 16 ref.

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

[redacted]

ISSN: 0162-8941
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The use of romifidine in the preanaesthetic medication of horses for short-duration operations which do not require maintenance of anaesthesia was investigated. Romifidine, an **alpha** -2-**adrenoceptor agonist**, was administered i.v. at 80 micro g/kg to 38 horses. At 35 to 92 seconds (mean, 65.7 seconds) after administration, signs of **sedation** were apparent. Anaesthesia was induced parenterally after 5 minutes (ketamine, 2.2 mg/kg). Heart rate, respiratory rate, and rectal temperature fell slightly 15 minutes after administration of romifidine. The time from ketamine administration to achieving sternal recumbency ranged from 17 to 40 minutes (mean, 29.1 minutes) and time to achieve **standing** ranged from 17 to 50 minutes (mean, 37.9). Only 3 patients needed 2 attempts to stand up. It is concluded that romifidine with ketamine provides a high degree of safety for short-duration operations and results in gentle induction and recovery with no side-effects.

L207 ANSWER 24 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:13716 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 942216030
TITLE: Cardiopulmonary effects of medetomidine-midazolam and medetomidine-midazolam-**atipamezole** in laboratory pigs
AUTHOR: Nishimura, R.; Kim, H. Y.; Matsunaga, S.; Hayashi, K.; Tamura, H.; Sasaki, N.; Takeuchi, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Surgery, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tokyo, 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan.
SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Medical Science, (1994) Vol. 56, No. 2, pp. 359-363. 15 ref.
ISSN: 0021-5295
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The i.m. administration of medetomidine at 40 micro g/kg and midazolam (Dormicum) at 0.2 mg/kg in laboratory pigs 10-13 weeks of age (18.5-24 kg body weight) caused a pressor response, characterized by a rapid increase in arterial and pulmonary arterial pressure mediated mainly through systemic and pulmonary vasoconstriction. These pressures decreased after reaching a peak 5-10 min after the administration of the **sedatives** , and remained higher than normal, although all these changes were within the physiological range. In addition, this combination did not induce bradycardia, subsequent hypotension or a significant decrease in cardiac output, which were generally observed with **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor agonists**, and caused fewer changes in the respiratory system. The administration of **atipamezole** at 160 micro g/kg 30 min after the **sedatives** resulted in a marked transient decrease in vascular resistance, and caused a decrease in blood pressure and increases in cardiac output and heart rate. However, these changes were relatively small and sustained for only a short time. It is concluded that the combination of medetomidine-midazolam and **atipamezole** have minimal cardiopulmonary effects and can be used safely in laboratory pigs.

L207 ANSWER 25 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:95515 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 932287164
TITLE: In vitro effects of alpha 2-adrenergic receptor stimulation on cholinergic contractions of equine distal airways
AUTHOR: LeBlanc, P. H.; Eberhart, S. W.; Robinson, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences,

College of Veterinary Medicine, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1314, USA.
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1993) Vol. 54, No. 5, pp. 788-792. 19 ref.
ISSN: 0002-9645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In horses with noninduced, **reversible** airway obstruction (heaves), pulmonary function is improved after **sedation** with the **alpha** 2-**adrenergic agonist** xylazine. The mechanism of this effect is undetermined. Because the predominant excitatory innervation of equine airways is cholinergic, the influence of alpha 2-adrenergic receptor stimulation on the response of isolated distal airways to cholinergic stimulation was determined. Distal bronchial segments from 22 healthy horses were suspended in isolated organ baths where their mechanical responses to various stimuli could be studied. Each tissue was incubated with one of several concentrations of **clonidine, clonidine** vehicle, or **clonidine** plus tolazoline. The contractile response of the tissues to either cumulative acetylcholine (ACh) addition or cumulative electrical field stimulation (EFS) was recorded. All contractile responses evoked by EFS were mediated through stimulation of cholinergic airway nerves. **Clonidine** had no effect on the contractile response of distal airway segments to exogenous ACh. However, **clonidine** (at concentrations>10-5 M) significantly diminished the contractile response of the distal airway segments to EFS. This inhibitory effect of **clonidine** was not observed in the presence of tolazoline. Similar results were observed when the less-selective **alpha** 2-**adrenergic agonist** xylazine was exposed to the isolated segments instead of **clonidine**. Because EFS but not exogenous ACh-induced contractions were inhibited, alpha 2-adrenergic receptor stimulation apparently causes presynaptic inhibition of the cholinergic nerves innervating distal portions of the bronchi of horses.

L207 ANSWER 26 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:148263 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 952211533
TITLE: Manual of anaesthesia for small animal practice
AUTHOR: Hilbery, A. D. R. [EDITOR]; Waterman, A. E. [EDITOR]; Brouwer, G. J. [EDITOR]
SOURCE: Manual of anaesthesia for small animal practice, (1992) No. Ed. 3, pp. 156. many ref.
Publisher: British Small Animal Veterinary Association. Cheltenham
ISBN: 0-905214-09-9
PUB. COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
LANGUAGE: English
AB This third edition has been revised and updated to include many of the recent advancements and changes in veterinary anaesthesia since 1989. This is mainly in the field of **alpha** 2 **adrenoceptor agonists** and **antagonists** with special reference to medetomidine and **atipamezole** and safety and scavenging in the light of COSHH regulations. There are 17 chapters: general principles of anaesthesia; preoperative assessment, monitoring and postoperative care; anaesthetic equipment and safety; analgesia; premedication and **sedation**; intravenous anaesthesia; inhalation anaesthesia; local anaesthesia; use of muscle relaxants; anaesthesia for a caesarean section section; anaesthesia for thoracic surgery; anaesthesia for ophthalmic surgery; anaesthesia of geriatrics and neonates; anaesthesia of high risk cases; fluid therapy; anaesthetic accidents and emergencies; anaesthesia of exotic species. There is an appendix on the control of operating theatre pollution by gaseous and volatile anaesthetics and a subject

index.

L207 ANSWER 27 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:144787 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 912228965
TITLE: Antagonistic effect of **atipamezole** on xylazine-induced **sedation**, bradycardia, and ruminal atony in calves
AUTHOR: Thompson, J. R.; Kersting, K. W.; Hsu, W. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, USA.
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1991) Vol. 52, No. 8, pp. 1265-1268. 19 ref.
ISSN: 0002-9645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Three doses of an **alpha** 2-**adrenoreceptor antagonist**, **atipamezole**, were administered to **reverse** xylazine-induced **sedation**, bradycardia, and ruminal atony in calves. Once a week for 4 weeks, each of 6 calves was administered i.v. 1 treatment of: 0.3 mg of xylazine/kg of body weight, followed in 10 minutes by 1 ml of 0.9% NaCl; 0.3 mg of xylazine/kg, followed in 10 minutes by 3 mu g of **atipamezole**/kg; 0.3 mg of xylazine/kg, followed in 10 minutes by 10 mu g of **atipamezole** /kg; or 0.3 mg of xylazine/kg, followed in 10 minutes by 30 mu g of **atipamezole**/kg. The order of the 4 treatments in each calf was selected at random. Xylazine alone caused lateral recumbency for 33.6 plus or minus 7.1 minutes (mean plus or minus SEM). **Atipamezole** administered at dosages of 3, 10, and 30 mu g/kg shortened xylazine-induced lateral recumbency to 20.5 plus or minus 3.0, 10.2 plus or minus 0.2, and 9.3 plus or minus 0.5 minutes, respectively. Calves given xylazine alone stood at > 60 minutes after the onset of recumbency. **Atipamezole** given at 3, 10, and 30 mu g/kg shortened the time from onset of lateral recumbency to **standing** to 40.2 plus or minus 6.9, 12.8 plus or minus 1.1, and 10.0 plus or minus 0.7 minutes, respectively. Drowsiness was found in calves given the lowest dosage of **atipamezole** (3 mu g/kg) after the calves stood. **Atipamezole** given at dosages of 10 and 30 mu g/kg **reversed** xylazine-induced ruminal atony in a dose dependent manner. In addition, 30 mu g of **atipamezole**/kg **reversed** xylazine-induced bradycardia, but the lower dosages of this antagonist did not. Results indicated that 30 mu g of **atipamezole**/kg should be a useful antidote for xylazine overdosage in cattle.

L207 ANSWER 28 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:84207 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 912252770
TITLE: The inhibition of the reticular groove reflex in sheep by **clonidine**
AUTHOR: Nicholson, T.; Belkhiri, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Liverpool Veterinary Field Station, Leahurst, Chester High Road, Neston, South Wirral, Cheshire, L64 7TE, UK.
SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Medicine. Series A, (1991) Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 265-270. 13 ref.
ISSN: 0931-184X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Intravenous **clonidine**, an **alpha**-2 **adrenoreceptor agonist**, at 2 micro g/kg and 4 micro g/kg, inhibited the activation by oral copper sulfate of the reticular groove reflex in adult sheep. The plasma concentration of xylose after oral dosing was used as an indicator of groove activation. The inhibition

was prevented by prior injection of an alpha-2 antagonist, **idazoxan**. Indirect evidence of prolongation of intestinal transit time was found with the lower dose of **clonidine**. **Idazoxan** injected alone appeared to increase the absorption of xylose.

L207 ANSWER 29 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:121614 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 922272359
TITLE: alpha 2-Agonists and antagonists
AUTHOR: Lammintausta, R.
SOURCE: Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica, (1991) No. Supplementum 87, pp. 28-32. Proceedings of the 5th Congress of the European Association for Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Copenhagen, Denmark, August 18-22, 1991. 30 ref.
ISSN: 0044-605X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
LANGUAGE: English

L207 ANSWER 30 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:7604 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 912215049
TITLE: Investigations into the effect of two **sedatives** on the stress response in cattle
AUTHOR: Brearley, J. C.; Dobson, H.; Jones, R. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University Department of Anaesthesia, Royal Liverpool Hospital, Prescot Street, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK.
SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (1990) Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 367-377. 29 ref.
ISSN: 0140-7783
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of the **sedatives** acepromazine (an **alpha - adrenergic antagonist**) and xylazine (an **alpha** 2-**adrenergic agonist**) on plasma indicators of stress in cows were assessed after i.m. injection and transport. After blood samples had been taken for baseline values, 9 cows were given an i.m. injection of saline (2.5 ml), acepromazine (0.05 mg/kg in 2.5 ml) or xylazine (0.05 mg/kg in 2.5 ml) on different occasions at least 1 week apart. The animals were then transported for 5 minutes by truck to a different environment and blood sampled for a further 1-3 h. There was a significant increase in plasma cortisol concentration (3.29 plus or minus 1.59 x baseline) after the injection of saline and transport. The injection of acepromazine also resulted in a significant increase in cortisol concentration (2.84 plus or minus 0.84 x baseline). There was no similar increase after injection of xylazine. This suggests that alpha 2-adrenergic receptors are involved in the response of plasma cortisol concentrations to stressors. An hyperglycaemic response occurred after xylazine (1.66 plus or minus 0.49 x baseline) and saline (1.20 plus or minus 0.1 x baseline) but not after acepromazine. Both **sedatives** produced a metabolic alkalosis (1.13 plus or minus 0.01 x baseline pH after xylazine and 1.034 plus or minus 0.02 x baseline pH after acepromazine). A greater decrease in haematocrit was seen after both **sedatives** (0.88 plus or minus 0.04 x baseline after xylazine, 0.81 plus or minus 0.08 x baseline after acepromazine) than after the injection of saline (0.97 plus or minus 0.06 x baseline).

L207 ANSWER 31 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:7983 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 912215588
TITLE: The influence of **atipamezole** on the

cardiovascular effects of detomidine in horses
AUTHOR: Raekallio, M.; Vainio, O.; Karjalainen, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Veterinary Medicine, Hameentie 57, SF-00580, Helsinki, Finland.
SOURCE: Journal of the Association of Veterinary Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland, (1990) Vol. 17, pp. 50-53. 19 ref.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The **reversal** of the cardiovascular effects of the **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor agonist** detomidine by the alpha 2-antagonist **atipamezole** was studied. Nine horses were given detomidine 20 micro g/kg i/v. On a separate occasion they were given **atipamezole** 100 micro g/kg i/v 15 mins after the detomidine injection. Blood gas tensions were measured and clinical signs of **sedation** were also observed. Bradycardia and the frequency of heart blocks induced by detomidine were reduced after **atipamezole** and blood pressure decreased. These **reversal** effects of **atipamezole** were of short duration (a few minutes) at the dose level tested. Two of the nine horses exhibited premature depolarizations after administration of detomidine, but not after **atipamezole** injection.

L207 ANSWER 32 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:96872 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 872202273
TITLE: Antinociceptive actions of **intravenous** **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor** **agonists** in sheep
AUTHOR: Nolan, A.; Livingston, A.; Waterman, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmac., Med. Sch., Bristol BS8 1TD, UK.
SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (1987) Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 202-209. 21 ref.
ISSN: 0140-7783
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The antinociceptive activity of the i/v administered **alpha** 2-**adrenoceptor agonists**, **clonidine** and xylazine, was measured in sheep using thermal and mechanical pressure threshold detection systems. Both drugs showed clear antinociceptive activity for both forms of threshold stimuli, and **clonidine** at 6 micro g/kg i/v was more potent and longer lasting than xylazine at 50 micro g/kg i/v. The antinociceptive effects were **reversed** by **idazoxan** (0.1 mg/kg i/v), but were not affected by naloxone at 0.2 mg/kg i/v, indicating that these effects were medicated by alpha 2-adrenoceptors.

L207 ANSWER 33 OF 55 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:74260 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 842241591
TITLE: Halothane-sparing effect of xylazine in dogs and subsequent **reversal** with tolazoline
AUTHOR: Tranquilli, W. J.; Thurmon, J. C.; Corbin, J. E.; Benson, G. J.; Davis, L. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Vet. Clin. Med., Univ., Urbana, Illinois, USA.
SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (1984) Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 23-28. 20 ref.
ISSN: 0140-7783
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Halothane MAC (the minimum alveolar concentration of halothane to produce anaesthesia in 50% of the animals tested) was 0.92 plus or minus 0.16 volumes % in 8 English Pointer dogs. After an **intravenous** bolus of xylazine (1.1 mg/kg), MAC significantly decreased to 0.57 plus or minus

0.023%. Immediately after determination of the xylazine-halothane MAC value in each dog, tolazoline (5 mg/kg) was administered and the halothane requirement (MAC) was again assessed. Halothane MAC increased to 1.24 plus or minus 0.036%. Tolazoline induced immediate arousal in the xylazine-halothane anaesthetized dogs, requiring a rapid increase in halothane concentration to maintain anaesthesia. Thus, the administration of tolazoline, an **alpha adrenergic antagonist**, following xylazine administration significantly increased the anaesthetic requirement (MAC) of halothane. Xylazine, an **alpha** 2 **adrenergic agonist**, decreased halothane anaesthetic requirement (MAC) in the dogs. These results are consistent with the hypotheses that stimulation of central alpha 2 receptors is the mechanism by which xylazine produces **sedation** and that inhibition of CNS excitatory neurotransmitter release decreases halothane anaesthetic requirement. In contrast, the increase in halothane requirement and arousal from xylazine-halothane anaesthesia that occurred after tolazoline administration indicates an increase in CNS excitatory neurotransmitter activity.

L207 ANSWER 34 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:868207 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:672
TITLE: Novel long acting, **reversible** **veterinary sedative** and analgesic and method of use
INVENTOR(S): **Tobin, Thomas**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Kentucky Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001089508	A1	20011129	WO 2001-US16992	20010524
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002091161	A1	20020711	US 2001-865175	20010524

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-206625P P 20000524

AB A veterinary compn. comprising a guanidine deriv., e.g., **guanabenz** or **guanabenz** acetate is provided which produces a rapid acting and long lasting sedative and analgesic effect in a subject animal that is selectively reversible. The use of **guanabenz** in the horse provides for a safe, effective, long lasting and rapidly reversible sedative and analgesic which can be used on the **standing** animal. Methods of use of the compns. of the invention are also provided. A dose of 0.2 mg/kg **guanabenz** i.v. produced a very rapid onset of analgesia response in horses and maintained at full intensity for about 30 min.

IT **55-65-2, Guanethidine 146-48-5, Yohimbin 1463-28-1, Guanacline 2165-19-7, Guanoxan 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5001-32-1 5051-62-7, Guanabenz 23256-50-0, Guanabenz** acetate

[redacted]

24047-25-4, Guanoxabenz 29110-47-2, Guanfacine 32059-15-7, Guanazodine 40580-59-4, Guanadrel 79944-58-4, Idazoxan 104054-27-5, Atipamezole
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel long acting, **reversible veterinary** sedative and analgesic and method of use)
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L207 ANSWER 35 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:397826 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:532
TITLE: Treating or preventing the early stages of degeneration of articular cartilage or subchondral bone in mammals using carprofen and derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Evans, Nigel A.; Kilroy, Carolyn R.; Lundy, Kristin M.; Pelletier, Jean-Pierre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001002401	A1	20010531	US 1999-283993	19990401
US 6506785	B2	20030114		
US 2003008911	A1	20030109	US 2002-228626	20020826

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-86457P P 19980522
US 1999-283993 A1 19990401
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:532
AB Treating or preventing the early stages of degeneration of articular cartilage or subchondral bone in the affected joint of a mammal is accomplished by administering a chondroprotective compd. I [R2 = (C(X)(Y))nC(O)A; A = OH, C1-4 alkoxy, amino, hydroxyamino, mono-(C1-2)alkylamino, di-(C1-2)alkylamino; X, Y = H, C1-2 alkyl; n = 1, 2; R6 = halo, C1-3 alkyl, CF3, nitro; R9 = H, C1-2 alkyl, Ph, phenyl-(C1-2)alkyl, (where Ph is optionally mono-substituted by F or Cl), -C(O)R (R = C1-2 alkyl, Ph, optionally mono-substituted by F or Cl), -C(O)OR' (R' = C1-2 alkyl)]. This treatment ameliorates, diminishes, actively treats, reverses or prevents any injury, damage or loss of articular cartilage or subchondral bone subsequent to said early stage of the degeneration. Whether or not a mammal needs such treatment is detd. by whether or not it exhibits a statistically significant deviation from normal std. values in synovial fluid or membrane from the affected joint, with respect to at least five of the following substances: increased interleukin-1.beta.; increased tumor necrosis factor .alpha.; increased ratio of IL-1.beta. to IL-1 receptor antagonist protein; increased expression of p55 TNF receptors; increased interleukin-6; increased leukemia inhibitory factor; decreased insulin-like growth factor-1; decreased transforming growth factor .beta.; decreased platelet-derived growth factor; decreased basic fibroblast growth factor; increased keratan sulfate; increased stromelysin; increased ratio of stromelysin to tissue inhibitor of metalloproteases; increased osteocalcin; increased alk. phosphatase; increased cAMP responsive to hormone challenge; increased urokinase plasminogen activator; increased cartilage oligomeric matrix protein; and increased collagenase.

L207 ANSWER 36 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:99834 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:38063
TITLE: Immobilization of California sea lions [by] using medetomidine plus ketamine with and without isoflurane and **reversal** with **atipamezole**
AUTHOR(S): Haulena, Martin; Gulland, Frances M. D.; Calkins, Donald G.; Spraker, Terry R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Marine Mammal Center, Sausalito, CA, 94965, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Wildlife Diseases (2000), 36(1), 124-130
CODEN: JWIDAW; ISSN: 0090-3558
PUBLISHER: Wildlife Disease Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The use of medetomidine and ketamine, alone and in combination with isoflurane, with **atipamezole** reversal was evaluated for immobilizing California sea lions (Zalophus californianus) for a variety of medical procedures. The animals were given 140 .mu.g medetomidine/kg with 2.5 mg ketamine/kg i.m. Mean time to maximal effect was 8 min. At the end of the procedure, the animals were given 200 .mu.g **atipamezole**/kg i.m. Immobilization and recovery times were, resp., 25 and 9 min for animals maintained with medetomidine and ketamine alone and 58 and 9 min for animals intubated and maintained with these compds. plus isoflurane. No mortalities occurred as a result of the immobilizations. Disadvantages of the medetomidine and ketamine combination included a moderate variation in time to maximal effect and plane of sedation, a large injection vol. and high cost. However, this combination offers safe and reversible immobilization that can be easily administered by the i.m. route and that produces a plane of anesthesia that is sufficient to carry out most routine diagnostic procedures.

IT **104054-27-5, Atipamezole**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(immobilization of California sea lions by medetomidine plus ketamine with and without isoflurane and **reversal** with **atipamezole**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L207 ANSWER 37 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:609076 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:132165
TITLE: **Atipamezole** and **yohimbine** **reversal** of the effects on blood biochemical constituents after epidural xylazine or detomidine injection in buffaloes
AUTHOR(S): Tiwari, S. K.; Kumar, Amresh
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery and Radiology, G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, 263145, India
SOURCE: Indian Veterinary Journal (1999), 76(6), 518-521
CODEN: IVEJAC; ISSN: 0019-6479
PUBLISHER: Indian Veterinary Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Epidural administration of the .alpha.2-agonists xylazine (0.01 mg/kg) or detomidine (50 .mu.g/kg) to buffalo calves increased serum glucose, urea N, Na+, and K+ and decreased total proteins globulin, K+, and Cl-. I.v. administration of the .alpha.2-antagonists **yohimbine** (0.125 mg/kg) or **atipamezole** (10 .mu.g/kg), 15 min after xylazine- or detomidine-induced sedation, effectively reversed the sedative effects of the agonists and caused an early (within 15-60 min) return of the blood biochem. parameters to their preadministration values.

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

[redacted]

IT **146-48-5, Yohimbine 104054-27-5, Atipamezole**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**atipamezole** and **yohimbine reversal** of the effects on blood biochem. constituents after epidural xylazine or detomidine injection in buffaloes)
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L207 ANSWER 38 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:66744 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:306438
TITLE: Romifidine, medetomidine or xylazine before propofol-halothane-N2O anesthesia in dogs
AUTHOR(S): Redondo, Jose I.; Gomez-Villamandos, Rafael J.; Santisteban, Jose M.; Dominguez, Juan M.; Ruiz, Indalecio; Avila, Inmaculada
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Cordoba, Cordoba, 14014, Spain
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Veterinary Research (1999), 63(1), 31-36
CODEN: CJVRE9; ISSN: 0830-9000
PUBLISHER: Canadian Veterinary Medical Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The objective of this paper was to evaluate romifidine as a premedicant in dogs prior to propofol-halothane-N2O anesthesia, and to compare it with the other .alpha.2-agonists (medetomidine and xylazine). For this, ten healthy dogs were anesthetized. Each dog received 3 preanesthetic protocols: atropine (10 .mu.g/kg BW, IM), and as a sedative, romifidine (ROM; 40 .mu.g/kg BW, IM), xylazine (XYL; 1 .mu.g/kg, IM), or medetomidine (MED; 20 .mu.g/kg BW, IM). Induction of anesthesia was delivered with propofol 15 min later and maintained with halothane and N2O for one hour in all cases. The following variables were registered before preanesthesia, 10 min after the administration of preanesthesia, and at 5-min intervals during maintenance: PR, RR, rectal temp. (RT), MAP, SAP, and DAP. During maintenance, arterial oxygen satn. (SpO2), end-tidal CO2 (EtCO2) and percentage of halothane necessary for maintaining anesthesia (%HAL) were also recorded. Induction dose of propofol (DOSE), time to extubation (TE), time to sternal recumbency (TSR) and time to **standing** (TS) were also registered. The statistical anal. was carried out during the anesthetic period. ANOVA for repeat measures revealed no differences between the 3 groups for PR and RR; however, MAP, SAP and DAP were higher in the MED group; SpO2 was lower in MED and EtCO2 was lower in ROM; %HAL was higher in XYL. No statistical differences were obsd. in DOSE, TE, TSR or TS. Percentage of halothane was lower in romifidine and medetomidine than in xylazine premedicated dogs also anesthetized with propofol. All the cardiorespiratory variables measured were within normal limits. The studied combination of romifidine, atropine, propofol, halothane and N2O appears to be a safe and effective drug combination for inducing and maintaining general anesthesia in healthy dogs.
REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L207 ANSWER 39 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:74659 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:599
TITLE: Cardiopulmonary effects of a two-hour medetomidine infusion and its antagonism by **atipamezole** in horses and ponies

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

AUTHOR(S): Bettschart-Wolfensberger, R.; Bettschart, R. W.; Vainio, O.; Marlin, D.; Clarke, K. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Royal Veterinary College, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL9 7TA, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Anaesthesia (1999), 26(1), 8-12
CODEN: JVANEJ; ISSN: 1351-6574
PUBLISHER: R & W Publications Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The cardiopulmonary effects of an i.v. medetomidine injection (5 .mu.g/kg) followed 5 min later by its infusion at 3.5 .mu.g/kg/h for 115 min were studied in horses and ponies. Five minutes after the end of infusion, 60 .mu.g **atipamezole**/kg was given. Physiol. data during infusion were compared with presedation values. Stroke vol. was reduced 5 min after the initial medetomidine injection. Cardiac index was reduced, and systemic vascular resistance increased for the 1st 20 min but returned towards presedation values after this time. Arterial blood pressures were reduced from 30 min until the end of the procedure. Mixed venous O tension was reduced during the infusion. Respiratory rate fell, and arterial pCO2 rose, from 40 min onward. Other variables showed no significant changes. The horses recovered rapidly after **atipamezole** was injected. Arterial blood pressures remained lowered, but other cardiovascular variables returned towards presedation values. It is concluded that the infusion of medetomidine at 3.5 .mu.g/kg/h causes min. cardiopulmonary depression once the effects of an initial 5-.mu.g/kg injection have waned, and so could prove suitable as part of an anesthetic technique in Equidae.

IT **104054-27-5, Atipamezole**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cardiopulmonary effects of medetomidine infusion and its antagonism by **atipamezole** in horses and ponies)

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L207 ANSWER 40 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:739166 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:148539
TITLE: Characterization of the antinociceptive and **sedative** effect of amitraz in horses
AUTHOR(S): Queiroz-Neto, A.; Zamur, G.; Goncalves, S. C.; Carregaro, A. B.; Mataqueiro, M. I.; Harkins, J. D.; **Tobin, T.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculdade de Ciencias Agrarias e Veterinarias, Campus de Jaboticabal, FCAV/UNESP, Jaboticabal, 14870-000, Brazil
SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics (1998), 21(5), 400-405
CODEN: JVPTD9; ISSN: 0140-7783
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Amitraz, an acaricide used to control ectoparasites in animals has a complex pharmacol. activity, including .alpha.2-adrenergic agonist action. The purpose of this research was to investigate the possible antinociceptive and/or sedative effect of amitraz in horses. The sedative effect of the i.v. injection of DMF (5 mL, control) or amitraz (0.05, 0.10, 0.15 mg/kg), was investigated on the head ptosis test. The participation of .alpha.2-adrenergic receptors in the sedative effect provoked by amitraz was studied by dosing **yohimbine** (0.12 mg/kg, i.v.). To measure the antinociception, xylazine hydrochloride (1 mg/kg, i.v., pos. control) and the same doses of amitraz and DMF were used. A focused radiant light/heat directed onto the fetlock and withers of a

horse were used as a noxious stimulus to measure the hoof withdrawal reflex latency (HWRL) and the skin twitch reflex latency (STRL). The three doses of amitraz used (0.05, 0.10 and 0.15 mg/kg) provoked a dose-dependent relaxation of the cervical muscles. The expts. with amitraz and xylazine on the HWRL showed that after i.v. administration of all doses of amitraz there was a significant increase of HWRL up to 150 min after the injections. Addnl., there was a significant difference between control (DMF) and pos. control (xylazine) values up to 30 min after drug injection. On the other hand, the expts. on the STRL show that after administration of amitraz at the dose of 0.15 mg/kg, a significant increase in STRL was obsd. when compared with the control group. This effect lasted up to 120 min after injection. However, no significant antinociceptive effect was obsd. with the 0.05 and 0.10 mg/kg doses of amitraz or at the 1.0 mg/kg dose of xylazine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT.

L207 ANSWER 41 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:242250 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:36350
TITLE: Sedative and clinico-biochemical effects of medetomidine in yaks (Bos grunniens) and its **reversal** by **atipamezole**
AUTHOR(S): Sharma, S. K.; Nigam, J. M.; Singh, Mohinder; Varshney, A. C.; Kumar, Adarsh
CORPORATE SOURCE: Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, 176 062, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Animal Sciences (1998), 68(3), 236-237
CODEN: IJLAA4; ISSN: 0367-8318
PUBLISHER: Indian Council of Agricultural Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Medetomidine, .alpha.2-agonist, has been used for the successful restraining of wild animals including yaks. **Atipamezole** is a specific .alpha.2-antagonist used to reverse effect of medetomidine. The effects of these drugs were evaluated in sedative and clinico-biochem. aspects. Medetomidine hydrochloride produced deep sedation, muscle relaxation and analgesia in yaks and these effects were satisfactory reversed by **atipamezole** hydrochloride.
IT **104075-48-1**, **Atipamezole** hydrochloride
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sedative and clinico-biochem. effects of medetomidine in yaks (Bos grunniens) and its **reversal** by **atipamezole**)
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L207 ANSWER 42 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:412971 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:75543
TITLE: Use of **yohimbine** to **reverse** prolonged effects of xylazine hydrochloride in a horse being treated with chloramphenicol
AUTHOR(S): Grubb, Tamara L.; Muir, William W., III; Bertone, Alicia L.; Beluche, Lisa A.; Garcia-Calderon, Mariana
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43202, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (1997), 210(12), 1771-1773
CODEN: JAVMA4; ISSN: 0003-1488
PUBLISHER: American Veterinary Medical Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

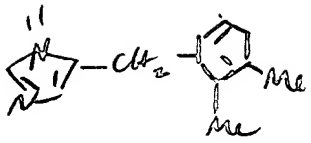
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

LANGUAGE: English
AB Chloramphenicol can prolong effects of drugs that are metabolized by cytochrome P 450 mixed-function oxidase enzymes. Concurrent use of xylazine hydrochloride and chloramphenicol can result in xylazine-induced prolonged sedation and gastrointestinal stasis. Antagonism of effects of xylazine with **yohimbine** can alleviate prolonged sedation and gastrointestinal stasis.
IT **146-48-5, Yohimbine**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of **yohimbine** to **reverse** prolonged effects of xylazine hydrochloride in a horse being treated with chloramphenicol)

L207 ANSWER 43 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:48150 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:98695
TITLE: A review of detomidine, "a novel analgesic and sedative alpha-2 agonist" in **veterinary** practice
AUTHOR(S): Khan, M. A.; Ashraf, M.; Pervaiz, K.; Hashmi, H. A.; Iqbal, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: College Veterinary Sciences, Lahore, Pak.
SOURCE: Pakistan Journal of Science (1996), 48(1-2), 5-8
CODEN: PAJSAS; ISSN: 0030-9877
PUBLISHER: Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review, with 11 refs., of the pharmacol. of detomidine, a novel analgesic and sedative alpha-2 agonist in veterinary practice.

L207 ANSWER 44 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:249185 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:249185
TITLE: The effect of chronic pain in sheep on the in vitro release of [3H]-noradrenaline from spinal cord slices
AUTHOR(S): Brandt, S. A.; Livingston, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Univ. Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TD, UK
SOURCE: Adrenoceptors: Struct., Mech., Funct., [Proc. Manchester Symp. Pharmacol. Adrenoceptors], 3rd (1991), Meeting Date 1990, 365-6. Editor(s): Szabadi, Elmer; Bradshaw, Christopher M. Birkhaeuser: Basel, Switz.
CODEN: 57QSAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB Spinal cord slices from control sheep and sheep in chronic pain, preloaded with [3H]noradrenaline (NA) showed a potassium (KCl) stimulated, calcium ion dependent release of NA. KCl stimulated more [3H]NA release from footrot sheep spinal cord slices and **clonidine** and **idazoxan** were less effective at inhibiting and stimulating [3H]NA release resp.

L207 ANSWER 45 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:420310 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:20310
TITLE: Clinical use of **alpha**-2 **adrenoceptor agonists** and antagonists for sedation and premedication in **veterinary** medicine
AUTHOR(S): Bryant, C. E.; Clarke, K. W.; England, G. C. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Surg. Obstetr., R. Vet. Coll., Hatfield/Herts., UK
SOURCE: Adrenoceptors: Struct., Mech., Funct., [Proc.



Manchester Symp. Pharmacol. Adrenoceptors], 3rd (1991), Meeting Date 1990, 351-2. Editor(s): Szabadi, Elmer; Bradshaw, Christopher M. Birkhaeuser: Basel, Switz.
CODEN: 57QSAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB Detomidine (in horses) and medetomidine (in dogs) have been investigated as sedative and premedicant agents. Both produced deep sedation, and reduced the dose of subsequent anesthetic agent required. The major side effects were bradycardia, hypertension followed by hypotension, and redn. in respiratory rate. In dogs, atipamezole reversed the sedation induced by either medetomidine or xylazine.

L207 ANSWER 46 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:587359 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:187359
TITLE: A comparison of the analgesic effects of intrathecal .**alpha.**2 **adrenoceptor** **agonists** and opioids in conscious unrestrained sheep
AUTHOR(S): Ley, S.; Dash, A.; Waterman, A.; Livingston, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Univ. Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TD, UK
SOURCE: Advances in the Biosciences (Oxford) (1989), 75(Prog. Opioid Res.), 495-8
CODEN: AVBIB9; ISSN: 0065-3446
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Intrathecal catheters were implanted into the spinal canals of adult sheep to terminate at the level of either cervical vertebra 4 or lumbar vertebra 5, and threshold mech. pressure pain tests were made on the fore or hind limbs, resp. The antinociceptive effects of the .alpha.2-adrenoceptor agonists xylazine and **clonidine** and of the opioids morphine, fentanyl, and U50488H, given in vols. of 100 .mu.L, were measured. Low doses of xylazine (5-50 .mu.g) and **clonidine** (3-35 .mu.g) produced a dose-dependent antinociceptive action which was abolished by the .alpha.2-adrenoceptor antagonist **idazoxan** (100 .mu.g/kg, i.v.). U50488H (350-2000 .mu.g) and fentanyl (5-100 .mu.g) produced almost no antinociceptive effects, while morphine (500-3000 .mu.g) had only a slight antinociceptive effect. Thus, in the conscious unrestrained sheep the intrathecally applied opioids of both the .mu.- and .kappa.-types are far less effective at raising nociceptive thresholds to mech. pressure than the .alpha.2-adrenoceptor agonists.
IT **4205-90-7, Clonidine**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(analgesia from, after intrathecal administration, in sheep)

L207 ANSWER 47 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:143403 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:143403
TITLE: Analgesic effects of intrathecally-applied .**alpha.**2-**adrenoceptor** **agonists** in conscious, unrestrained sheep
AUTHOR(S): Waterman, A.; Livingston, A.; Bouchenafa, O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Vet. Surg., Univ. Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TD, UK
SOURCE: Neuropharmacology (1988), 27(2), 213-16
CODEN: NEPHBW; ISSN: 0028-3908
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Intrathecal injections of small vols. of the .alpha.2-adrenoceptor agonists, xylazine and **clonidine**, into the cervical region of the spinal cord of conscious unrestrained sheep produced a dose-dependent analgesia of the forelimbs. I.v. injection of the .alpha.2-adrenoceptor

antagonist, **idazoxan** completely abolished the analgesic effects of the intrathecally applied .alpha.2-adrenoceptor agonists. Subsequent studies using [3H]**clonidine** injected at a similar dose and vol. via the intrathecal catheters, indicated that the vol. of drug used, 100 .mu.L, gave a localization of the drug limited to .apprx.5 vertebral segments around the catheter tip.

IT **4205-90-7, Clonidine**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(analgesic activity of, after spinal administration in sheep)

L207 ANSWER 48 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:169643 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:169643
TITLE: Substance P-induced long-term blockade of spinal adrenergic analgesia: **reversal** by morphine and naloxone
AUTHOR(S): Nance, P. W.; Sawynok, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, NS, B3H 4H7, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1987), 240(3), 972-7
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Noradrenaline (NA) [51-41-2] and ST-91 [4749-61-5] inhibit the release of substance P (SP) [33507-63-0] from the spinal cord and block the biting, licking, scratching syndrome produced by intrathecal SP suggesting that these agents produce analgesia by an interaction with SP systems. The effect of a desensitizing regimen of SP (15 .mu.g, twice at a 30-min interval) was detd. on analgesia produced by intrathecal NA in the rat tail-flick test. When NA was injected immediately after the regimen or after a .ltoreq.90-min delay, NA analgesia was blocked. This blockade persisted .ltoreq.11 days after exposure to SP. Exposure to a single dose of SP (15 or 30 .mu.g) also blocked NA acutely, but the longterm blockade did not last as long. An identical effect was obsd. with ST-91. SP (15 .mu.g, twice) potentiated the analgesic action of morphine [57-27-2] acutely, but no interaction was obsd. 4-7 days later. Pretreatment with morphine and naloxone prevented the longterm blockade by SP. The effect of naloxone was not reversed by naltrexone suggesting that occupation of opiate receptors rather than an apparent agonist effect of naloxone caused the protection. Pretreatment with **clonidine** [**4205-90-7**] had only a slight effect on long-term blockade, but **yohimbine** was without effect. The present study describes a new long-term interaction between SP and .alpha.2-agonists in the spinal cord. The mechanism(s) of the obsd. blockade by SP remains to be elucidated. However, there appears to be a functionally significant interaction between opiate and .alpha.2-receptors in the spinal cord.

IT **4205-90-7, Clonidine**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(adrenergic analgesia inhibition substance P antagonism by, spinal mechanism for)

L207 ANSWER 49 OF 55 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-058899 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-015319
TITLE: Composition useful for treatment or prophylaxis of neuropathic pain, comprises an **alpha**-2-**adrenergic agonist**.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 P34
INVENTOR(S): LAVAND'HOMME, P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LAVA-I) LAVAND'HOMME P; (UYLO-N) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN

COUNTRY COUNT: 98
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002089794	A1	20021114	(200305)*	EN	28
US 2003022926	A1	20030130	(200311)		

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002089794	A1	WO 2002-EP5013	20020507
US 2003022926	A1 Provisional	US 2001-289063P	20010507
		US 2002-141532	20020507

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-289063P 20010507; US 2002-141532 20020507

AB WO 200289794 A UPAB: 20030121
NOVELTY - Composition (C1) comprises an **alpha**-2-**adrenergic agonist** (A) and optionally an anesthetic and/or at least one of excipient or an additive.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for use of (A) for the manufacture of a device (preferably syringe) for delivering to a peripheral nerve or a close region of it (preferably to an injured nerve) a dose of (A) by peripheral nerve injection, comprising reservoir (r) for storing (A) (preferably a solution of (A)), a therapeutic dosage of (A) disposed in (r), a piston movable along (r) along a longitudinal axis for dispensing (A) to a hollow needle mounted on (r).

ACTIVITY - **Analgesic**; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Osteopathic; Cytostatic; Antiinflammatory.

A male patient, 70 years old, presented neuropathic pain symptoms related to the presence of a right iliac mass which was an hypernephroma metastasis. The patient complained of both spontaneous pain, increasing with movements like walking or **standing** up and evoked pain such as mechanical allodynia and hyperalgesia. The pain symptoms were localized to the anterior and exterolateral face of his right thigh. The pain was not responding to orally administered opiates, at least at doses devoid of side effects; increase of **analgesic** doses provoked hallucination and nausea and vomiting. A right femoral nerve block was realized with the use of a nerve stimulator and a single dose of bupivacaine (15 mg), **clonidine** (150 micro g) and methylprednisolone depot (40 mg) was injected in a total volume of 15 ml. Two hours after injection, the pain was strongly reduced and the patient was released from the hospital without any side effect. Twenty-four hours after the peripheral nerve injection, the pain had totally disappeared and the patient was able to walk without his stick walk. A moderate daily oral complement with paracetamol and codeine kept the patient pain free for three weeks before that he came back to the hospital to receive other femoral peripheral nerve block. The same **analgesic** procedure was repeated once a month for six months with success. Local anesthetic and steroid were withdrawn from the initial mixture and it appeared that **clonidine** alone was as effective as previous combination. Six months later, the patient received a last cure of chemotherapy which reduced the psoas mass and allowed him to get free from his therapeutic infiltrations.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - **Alpha**-2-**adrenergic**

agonist.

USE - For the preparation of a medicament for sustained treatment or prophylaxis of neuropathic pain in mammal; to prevent or treat mechanical allodynia and/or hyperalgesia (all claimed). The pain includes traumas and injuries inflicted to the peripheral nervous system, nerve plexus and soft tissues surrounding the nerves as well as injuries to the somatesthesia paths in the central nervous system in association with nerve degenerative diseases, bone degenerative disease, metabolic disease, cancer, infection, inflammation, post-surgery state, radiation therapy and anti-cancer chemotherapy.

ADVANTAGE - (C1) provides a sustained treatment or prophylaxis of neuropathic pain by peripheral nerve block. The peripheral nerve blocks selectively restrict the **analgesic** effect to one sensitive territory and allow loco-regional **analgesia** in patients for whom the coagulation parameters are not optimal. The perineural injection of (A) is easily realizable and provides a long lasting effect. The problems related to placement of an invasive drug delivery system can be strongly minimized. A single peripheral nerve injection of (A) results in long lasting and dose dependent relief of neuropathic pain and produces a maximal relief after 3 - 7 days, which can last for 1 - 5 weeks. (A) has higher efficacy in neuropathic pain conditions and devoid of most of the major side effects which result from chronic administration of the classical substances used to relieve neuropathic pain. In contrast with local anesthetics, motor blockade, cardiovascular or central nervous system toxicity have not been reported as well as known side effects consecutive to steroids use are usually not observed after administration of (A). Health-related quality of life, patient satisfaction and economic assessment might be improved with the treatment, especially in chronic pain conditions. (C1) provides relatively safe method, devoid of major drug's side effects such as respiratory depressant effect and addictive liability and allowing chronic pain relief without the use of too invasive technique.

Dwg.0/3

L207 ANSWER 50 OF 55 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-617109 [66] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-174439
TITLE: Chondroprotective/restorative composition useful for treating or preventing osteoarthritis and other joint diseases in mammals comprises hyaluronic acid or its salts.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 C03 D13
INVENTOR(S): PIERCE, S W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PIER-I) PIERCE S W
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002068718	A1	20020606	(200266)*		14

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002068718	A1 Provisional	US 2000-237838P	20001003
		US 2001-967977	20011002

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-237838P 20001003; US 2001-967977 20011002

AB US2002068718 A UPAB: 20021014
NOVELTY - A chondroprotective/restorative composition comprises hyaluronic

acid or its salts and optionally a pharmaceutical carrier.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a method of treating or preventing osteoarthritis, joint effusion, joint inflammation and pain, synovitis, lameness, post operative arthroscopic surgery, deterioration of proper joint function, reduction or inhibition of metabolic activity of chondrocytes, activity of enzymes that degrade cartilage, reduction or inhibition of production of hyaluronic acid in mammals comprises oral administration of hyaluronic acid or its salt;

(2) an animal feed having chondroprotective/restorative benefits comprising a nutritionally effective feed base selected from grains, proteins, and/or fats, and an hyaluronic acid or its salts; and

(3) a therapeutic and chondroprotective/restorative composition comprising Hyaluronic acid or its salts, a therapeutic drug, and optionally a pharmaceutical carrier.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; Antiarthritic; Anti-inflammatory; **Analgesic**.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Fort treating or preventing osteoarthritis, joint effusion, joint inflammation and pain, synovitis, lameness, post operative arthroscopic surgery, deterioration of proper joint function, reduction or inhibition of metabolic activity of chondrocytes, activity of enzymes that degrade cartilage, reduction or inhibition of production of hyaluronic acid in mammals. Hyaluronic acid, optionally in combination with glucosamine sulfate and/or chondroitin sulfate is useful in chondroprotective/restorative compositions. The composition is useful in an animal feed comprising a feed base selected from grains, proteins, fats and mixtures of these. The animal feed further includes molasses. The animal feed is in the form of a paste and is a cat, dog or **horse** feed.

Dwg.0/0

L207 ANSWER 51 OF 55 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-062190 [08] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-017762
TITLE: Rapidly **reversing** local anesthesia when it is no longer needed by administering low dose of **alpha adrenergic** receptor **antagonist** after anesthetic and alpha adrenergic.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): KATZ, H I; WEBER, E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NOVA-N) NOVALAR PHARM INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 97
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001085171	A1	20011115	(200208)*	EN	24
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
US 2001056125	A1	20011227	(200208)		
AU 2001059848	A	20011120	(200219)		
US 6432401	B1	20020813	(200255)		
US 2002183356	A1	20021205	(200301)		
US 2002183396	A1	20021205	(200301)		
EP 1280531	A1	20030205	(200310)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001085171	A1		WO 2001-US40711	20010511
US 2001056125	A1	Provisional	US 2000-203800P	20000512
			US 2001-852751	20010511
AU 2001059848	A		AU 2001-59848	20010511
US 6432401	B1	Provisional	US 2000-203800P	20000512
		Provisional	US 2000-235855P	20000927
			US 2001-852751	20010511
US 2002183356	A1	Provisional	US 2000-203800P	20000512
		Provisional	US 2000-235855P	20000927
		Div ex	US 2001-852751	20010511
			US 2002-155171	20020528
US 2002183396	A1	Provisional	US 2000-203800P	20000512
		Provisional	US 2000-235855P	20000927
		Cont of	US 2001-852751	20010511
			US 2002-155020	20020528
EP 1280531	A1		EP 2001-933419	20010511
			WO 2001-US40711	20010511

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001059848	A	Based on	WO 200185171
US 2002183356	A1	Div ex	US 6432401
US 2002183396	A1	Cont of	US 6432401
EP 1280531	A1	Based on	WO 200185171

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-235855P 20000927; US 2000-203800P 20000512; US 2001-852751 20010511; US 2002-155171 20020528; US 2002-155020 20020528

AB WO 200185171 A UPAB: 20020204

NOVELTY - Providing local anesthesia, comprising administering an anesthetic (I) and an **alpha adrenergic** receptor **agonist** (II) to the site to be anesthetized to constrict blood vessels at the site, and administering a low dose of an **alpha adrenergic** receptor **antagonist** (III) to the site to reduce the prolongation, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) enhancing tissue graft survival, comprising:

(a) administering (I) and (II) to the site of tissue graft, to constrict blood vessels at the site;

(b) performing the tissue graft procedure; and

(c) administering (III) to the site to reduce the prolongation and enhance graft survival;

(2) providing a regional anesthetic block, comprising:

(a) administering (I) and (II) to the site to be anesthetized to constrict blood vessels at the site; and

(b) administering (III) to the site to reduce the prolongation; and

(3) a kit comprising a carrier means having in close confinement two or more containers, the first of which contains (I) and optionally (II) and the second contains a low dose of (III).

ACTIVITY - Anti-anesthetic.

Tests were carried out on human subjects to evaluate the ability of phentolamine-mesylate (0.05 mg/ml), an injectable **alpha-adrenergic** receptor **agonist**, to **reverse** prolonged local anesthesia. The local anesthetic used was 2 % polocaine with levonordefrin (0.05 mg/ml). It was found that phentolamine-mesylate had a profoundly faster effect on removing the numbness associated with

[redacted]

local anesthesia than using physiological saline. In all 3 subjects tested, there was a dramatic acceleration of local anesthesia **reversal** on the side of the mouth injected with phentolamine-mesylate compared to the side injected with saline. This total dose of phentolamine-mesylate was 62 times lower than the 5 mg dose approved by the FDA for systemic treatment of hypertension in pheochromocytoma patients and which can cause severe episodes of hypotension in normal patients. Indeed no side effects were observed.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - **Alpha adrenergic** receptor **antagonist**.

USE - For providing regional anesthetic block to epidural space (claimed). The invention is generally for **reversing** undesirable local soft tissue anesthesia which lasts many hours longer than the desired anesthesia and **analgesia** of e.g. the tooth pulp during dental procedures.

ADVANTAGE - The method rapidly **reverses** local anesthesia.

Dwg.0/0

L207 ANSWER 52 OF 55 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-570665 [64] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-169647
TITLE: Treatment and prevention of depression or anxiety, using a combination of a phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitor and a neurokinin-1 receptor antagonist or an **alpha**-2-**adrenoreceptor agonist**.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): REINES, S A; ROBICHAUD, A; TATTERSALL, F D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REIN-I) REINES S A; (ROBI-I) ROBICHAUD A; (TATT-I) TATTERSALL F D; (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA & CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 93
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001064223	A1	20010907	(200164)*	EN	33
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
US 2001049368	A1	20011206	(200203)		
AU 2001043297	A	20010912	(200204)		
US 2003022814	A1	20030130	(200311)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001064223	A1	WO 2001-US6180	20010227
US 2001049368	A1 Provisional	US 2000-185632P	20000229
		US 2001-794197	20010227
AU 2001043297	A	AU 2001-43297	20010227
US 2003022814	A1	WO 2001-US6180	20010227
		US 2002-204876	20020823

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001043297	A Based on	WO 200164223

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-185632P 20000229; US 2001-794197

20010227; US 2002-204876 20020823

AB WO 200164223 A UPAB: 20011105

NOVELTY - A novel method for the treatment or prevention of depression in a patient comprises administering a combination of:

(a) a phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4) inhibitor; and

(b) a neurokinin-1 receptor (NKR) antagonist or an **alpha**-2 **adrenoreceptor** (AAR) **agonist**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a method of ameliorating the symptoms attendant to employing a PDE4 inhibitor for the treatment or prevention of depression or anxiety in a patient comprising administering (b) to a patient:

(2) a method for reducing nausea or emesis associated with employing a PDE4 inhibitor for the treatment or prevention of depression or anxiety in a patient comprising administering (b) to the patient;

(3) a pharmaceutical composition comprising (a) and (b), or both a neurokinin-1 receptor and an alpha-2 adrenoreceptor, together with at least one carrier or excipient.

ACTIVITY - Antidepressant; Anxiolytic; Tranquilizer; Somnogenic; Antimanic; Nootropic; Neuroleptic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitors of PDE4; NKR antagonists; AAR agonists.

An assay which involves the inhibition of separation-induced vocalizations in guinea-**pig** pups, to evaluate the methods in the treatment or prevention of depression and/or anxiety was used. The results showed that the NKR antagonist active in preclinical screens (2-(R)-(1-(R)-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethoxy)-4-(5-(N,N-dimethylamino)methyl-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl-3-(S)-phenylmorpholine) (see WO95/18124) inhibited guinea-**pig** vocalization with an ID50 = 0.5 micro g/kg s.c.

USE - The combination of a PDE4 inhibitor and a NKR antagonist or AAR agonist can be used for the treatment or prevention of depression and/or anxiety (claimed). They can be used for depressive disorders, and dysthymic disorders, depressive neurosis, and neurotic depression, melancholic depression including anorexia, weight loss, insomnia and early morning waking, and psychomotor retardation, atypical depression (or reactive depression) including increased appetites, hypersomnia, psychomotor agitation or irritability, anxiety and phobias, seasonal affective disorder, or bipolar disorders or manic depression, e.g. bipolar I disorder, bipolar II disorder and cyclothymic disorder, dementia of the Alzheimer's type, with early or late onset, with depressed mood, vascular dementia with depressed mood, mood disorders induced by alcohol, amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, opioids, phencyclidine, **sedatives**, hypnotics, anxiolytics and other substances, schizoaffective disorder of the depressed type, and adjustment disorder with depressed mood. They can also be used for treating anxiety disorders e.g. panic disorder, specific phobias, e.g. specific animal phobias, social phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, stress disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder, and generalized anxiety disorders.

ADVANTAGE - The use of NKR antagonists or AAR agonists can reduce the side effects associated with PDE4 inhibitors such as nausea or emesis. The ability of AAR agonists to inhibit emesis in ferrets treated with PDE4 inhibitors was studied. Ferrets were pre-treated with the AAR antagonist, **yohimbine**. Following an intraperitoneal injection, **yohimbine** induced retching and vomiting in all ferrets treated rapidly after dosing. A similar effect was observed whether the drug was administered orally or subcutaneously. Emesis was also recorded following the administration of 2 other selective AAR antagonists: MK-912 and MK-467. The AAR agonist, **clonidine**, was administered to ferrets at doses of 62.5-250 micro g/kg. By itself, **clonidine** did not trigger emesis. However, a light **sedation** that appeared to be dose-related was rapidly seen following the administration. Upon challenge with an emetic dose of the PDE4 inhibitor RS14203 (1 mg/kg, per orally),

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clonidine dose-dependently decreased the number of retches and vomits induced by RS14203 and increased the latency of onset. At the highest dose tested (250 micro g/kg), 5 out of 6 animals pre-tested with **clonidine** showed complete protection against RS14203-induced emesis. The animal that did express an emetic response in that particular group experienced one retching and one vomiting episode. Similarly, **clonidine** (250 micro g/kg) also abolished emesis induced by CT-2450 (30 mg/kg per orally) in all animals treated and provided complete protection in 2 out of 3 animals challenged with an emetic dose of R-rolipram (3 mg/kg per orally). Emesis induced by PDE4 inhibitors was prevented by a pre-treatment with the AAR agonist **clonidine**. These results indicate that an AAR agonist may be used with a PDE4 inhibitor to minimize the side effects of nausea and/or emesis associated with the PDE4 inhibitor.
Dwg.0/0

L207 ANSWER 53 OF 55 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-099541 [09] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-373947 [39]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-029061
TITLE: Treating or preventing early stages of degeneration of articular cartilage or subchondral bone in joints comprises administering chondroprotective compound.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): EVANS, N A; KILROY, C R; LUNDY, K M; PELLETIER, J; RICKETTS, A P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER PROD INC; (EVAN-I) EVANS N A; (KILR-I) KILROY C R; (LUND-I) LUNDY K M; (PELL-I) PELLETIER J; (RICK-I) RICKETTS A P; (PFIZ) PFIZER INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 33
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 970694	A2	20000112	(200009)*	EN	29
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
AU 9931208	A	19991202	(200009)		
JP 11349480	A	19991221	(200010)		27
CA 2272463	A1	19991122	(200018)	EN	
HU 9901698	A2	20000228	(200020)		
KR 99088495	A	19991227	(200059)		
NZ 335897	A	20000929	(200066)#		
ZA 9903478	A	20010131	(200110)		56
US 2003008911	A1	20030109	(200311)		
US 6506785	B2	20030114	(200313)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 970694	A2		EP 1999-303528	19990505
AU 9931208	A		AU 1999-31208	19990521
JP 11349480	A		JP 1999-143159	19990524
CA 2272463	A1		CA 1999-2272463	19990520
HU 9901698	A2		HU 1999-1698	19990521
KR 99088495	A		KR 1999-18561	19990521
NZ 335897	A		NZ 1999-335897	19990521
ZA 9903478	A		ZA 1999-3478	19990521
US 2003008911	A1	Provisional	US 1998-86457P	19980522
		Cont of	US 1999-283993	19990401
			US 2002-228626	20020826
US 6506785	B2	Provisional	US 1998-86457P	19980522

US 1999-283993 19990401

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-86457P 19980522; NZ 1999-335897 19990521; US 1999-283993 19990401; US 2002-228626 20020826

AB EP 970694 A UPAB: 20030224

NOVELTY - Treating or preventing early stages of degeneration of articular cartilage or subchondral bone in one or more joints of a mammal comprises establishing the need for treatment and administering a chondroprotective compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating or preventing early stages of degeneration of articular cartilage or subchondral bone in one or more joints of a mammal in need of treatment, comprising:

(1) establishing the status of the mammal as presently or prospectively being in the early stages and in need of treatment; and

(2) administering a chondroprotective compound of formula (I):

R2 = -(C(X)(Y))n-CO-A;

A = OH, 1-4C alkoxy, amino, hydroxy-amino, and mono- or di-(1-2C)-alkylamino;

X, Y = H or 1-2C alkyl;

n = 1 or 2;

R6 = halo, 1-3C alkyl, -CF3, or NO2;

R9 = H; 1-2C alkyl; -CO-R; phenyl or -(1-2C)-alkyl-phenyl (both optionally substituted on the phenyl ring by F or Cl);

R = 1-2 C alkyl, phenyl (optionally substituted on the phenyl ring by F or Cl), or -CO2R1; and

R1 = 1-2 C alkyl:

including its (-)(R) and (+)(S) enantiomers and salts, prodrugs and metabolites which are active for treating or preventing early stages of degeneration of articular cartilage or subchondral bone.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a package for use in commerce for treating or preventing early stages of degeneration of articular cartilage or subchondral bone in one or more joints of a mammal, comprising an outer carton and inner container removably housed therein; enclosed in which is a dosage form of (I), and associated instructions and information attached to the carton or container enclosed in the carton, or displayed as an integral part of the carton or container. The instructions / information stating in words that (I) will ameliorate, diminish, actively treat, **reverse** or prevent any injury, damage or loss of articular cartilage or subchondral bone subsequent to the early stages of the degeneration.

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Antiarthritis; Osteopathic.

USE - Carprofen in mammals is used to treat and prevent cartilage and subchondral bone injury and loss in inflamed joints.

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L207 ANSWER 54 OF 55 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-024086 [02] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-007344
TITLE: Treating pain and inflammation in **dogs** - using carprofen compounds as cyclo-oxygenase-2 selective inhibitors.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05 C02 C03
INVENTOR(S): LUNDY, K M; RICKETTS, A P; LUNDBY, K M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 83
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9850033	A1	19981112	(199902)*	EN	83

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL

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        OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
     W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
        GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
        MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ
        VN YU ZW
AU 9869321     A  19981127 (199915)
ZA 9803722     A  19991229 (200006)       83
NO 9905389     A  20000104 (200013)
EP 988034      A1 20000329 (200020)  EN
     R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MK NL PT RO
        SE SI
BR 9808720     A  20000711 (200041)
CN 1255059     A  20000531 (200045)
JP 2000513020  W  20001003 (200052)      101
HU 2000001286  A2 20001128 (200103)
MX 9910148     A1 20000201 (200123)
CZ 9903896     A3 20010516 (200132)
KR 2001012300  A  20010215 (200154)
SK 9901481     A3 20010911 (200159)
NZ 500183      A  20020426 (200236)
AU 2002038232  A  20020620 (200252)#
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APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9850033	A1		WO 1998-IB662	19980501
AU 9869321	A		AU 1998-69321	19980501
ZA 9803722	A		ZA 1998-3722	19980504
NO 9905389	A		WO 1998-IB662	19980501
			NO 1999-5389	19991104
EP 988034	A1		EP 1998-915041	19980501
			WO 1998-IB662	19980501
BR 9808720	A		BR 1998-8720	19980501
			WO 1998-IB662	19980501
CN 1255059	A		CN 1998-804845	19980501
JP 2000513020	W		JP 1998-547869	19980501
			WO 1998-IB662	19980501
HU 2000001286	A2		WO 1998-IB662	19980501
			HU 2000-1286	19980501
MX 9910148	A1		MX 1999-10148	19991104
CZ 9903896	A3		WO 1998-IB662	19980501
			CZ 1999-3896	19980501
KR 2001012300	A		KR 1999-710252	19991105
SK 9901481	A3		WO 1998-IB662	19980501
			SK 1999-1481	19980501
NZ 500183	A		NZ 1998-500183	19980430
			WO 1998-IB662	19980501
AU 2002038232	A	Div ex	AU 1998-69321	19980501
			AU 2002-38232	20020508

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9869321	A	Based on	WO 9850033
EP 988034	A1	Based on	WO 9850033
BR 9808720	A	Based on	WO 9850033
JP 2000513020	W	Based on	WO 9850033
HU 2000001286	A2	Based on	WO 9850033
CZ 9903896	A3	Based on	WO 9850033
SK 9901481	A3	Based on	WO 9850033
NZ 500183	A	Div in	NZ 516914

Based on WO 9850033

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-45635P 19970505; AU 2002-38232 20020508

AB WO 9850033 A UPAB: 19990302

Treating pain and inflammation processes and diseases associated with the activity of inducible cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) in **dogs** (**Canis familiaris**) while reducing or eliminating undesirable side-effects associated with simultaneous inhibition of the activity of COX-1 by selectively inhibiting COX2 activity with reference to COX-1 activity, where the selectivity ratio of COX-2:COX-1 activity inhibition is at least 3:1 based on ex vivo inhibition levels in whole blood measured at a dose giving at least 80% COX2 inhibition, comprises administering a carprofen derivative of formula (I) or its salt, prodrugs or metabolites as a selective COX-2 inhibitor. R2 = (C(X)(Y)n-CO-A; A = OH, 1-4C alkoxy, NH2, hydroxyamino, mono(1-2C)alkylamino or di(1-2C)alkylamino; X, Y = H or 1-2C alkyl; n = 1 or 2; R6 = halo, 1-3C alkyl, CF3 or NO2; R9 = H, 1-2C alkyl or phenyl or phenyl(1-2C)alkyl (optionally phenyl monosubstituted by F or Cl), COR or COOR1; R = 1-2C alkyl or phenyl optionally mono-substituted by F or Cl and R1 = 1-2C alkyl. Also claimed is a method of treating or preventing inflammatory processes in **dogs** in which (I) is used in combination with at least 1 other active agent under the following conditions: (A) where a joint is seriously inflamed and infected at the same time by bacteria, fungi, protozoa and/or virus, (I) is administered in combination with antibiotic, antifungal, antiprotozoal and/or antiviral agents; (B) where a multi-fold treatment of pain and inflammation is required (I) is administered in combination with inhibitors of other mediators of inflammation comprising at least 1 of (a) non steroidal antiinflammatory drugs; (b) H1-receptor antagonists; (c) kinin-B1 and B2 receptor antagonists; (d) prostaglandin inhibitors comprising PGD, PGF, PGI2 or PGE receptor antagonists; (e) thrombane A2 inhibitors; (f) 5- and 12-lipoxygenase inhibitors; (g) leukotriene LTC4, LTD4/LTE4 and LTB4 inhibitors; (h) platelet activating factor receptor antagonists; (i) gold in the form of an aurothio group together with at least 1 hydrophilic groups; (j) immunosuppressive agents comprising cyclosporine, azathioprine or methotrexate; (k) antiinflammatory glucocorticoids; (l) penicillamine; (m) hydroxychloroquine; (n) antigout agents including colchicine, xanthine oxidase inhibitors including allopurinol and uricosuric agents selected from probenecid, sulfinpyrazone and benzbromarone; (C) where older **dogs** are treated for disease conditions and symptoms in geriatric **dogs**, (I) is administered with (1) at least 1 of cognitive therapeutics to counteract memory loss and impairment, (2) anti-hypertensives and other cardiovascular drugs to offset the consequences of atherosclerosis, hypertension, myocardial ischaemia, angina, congestive heart failure and myocardial infarction selected from: (a) diuretics; (b) vasodilators; (c) beta -adrenergic receptor antagonists; (d) angiotensin-II converting enzyme inhibitors optionally together with neutral endopeptidase inhibitors; (e) angiotensin-II receptor antagonists; (f) renin inhibitors; (g) calcium channel blockers; (h) sympatholytic agents; (i) **alpha -adrenergic agonists**; (j) **alpha -adrenergic** receptor **antagonists** and (k) HMG-CoA-reductase inhibitors; (3) antineoplastic agents selected from antimitotic agents selected from vinca alkaloids e.g. vinblastine and vincristine; (4) growth hormone secretagogues; (5) strong **analgesics**; (6) local and systemic anaesthetics and (7) H2-receptor antagonists, proton pump inhibitors and other gastroprotective agents.

USE - The methods are used to treat and/or prevent pain and inflammatory processes and diseases associated with the activity of inducible COX-2 in members of the species **Canis familiaris**. The dosage is 0.01-20 (especially 0.5-8) mg/kg/day.

ADVANTAGE - (I) reduce the side effects experienced with many

non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents including disturbance and irritation of the gastrointestinal mucosa leading to ulceration, haemorrhage and eventually perforation and peritonitis.
Dwg.0/0

L207 ANSWER 55 OF 55 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-157246 [21] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-068431
TITLE: Pain killing in mammals - by epidural or sub-arachnoidal admin. of xylazine.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 C02
INVENTOR(S): LEBLANC, P H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE
COUNTRY COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 3937340	A	19900517	(199021)*		
GB 2225238	A	19900530	(199022)		
US 4921853	A	19900501	(199022)		
CA 1338258	C	19960423	(199626)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 3937340	A	DE 1989-3937340	19891109
GB 2225238	A	GB 1989-25632	19891113
US 4921853	A	US 1988-271128	19881114
CA 1338258	C	CA 1989-614218	19890928

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1988-271128 19881114
AB DE 3937340 A UPAB: 19930928
Analgesia is produced in mammals by injecting xylazine (I) into the caudal epidural cavity or the subarachnoidal cavity. (I) is N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-5,6 dihydro-4H-1,3-thiazine-2-amine.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The method is esp. useful for inducing anaesthesia in large animals, e.g. **horses** and cattle. Extraspinal side effects such as **sedation**, atoxia and cardiovascular depression are avoided.
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